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AARON M. POWELL, *Editor.*

WENDELL PHILLIPS, *Special Editorial Contributor.*

For rates of Advertising and Club terms see Fourth page.

RELIGION VS. TREASON IN SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, China, Aug. 12, 1867.

To the Editor of the Standard:

"Who builds a church to God, and not to fame,
Will never mark the marble with his name."—*Pope.*

WORSHIP seems to be an attribute of man in every part of the known world. From the highest civilization to the most crude and aboriginal barbarism he recognizes some object worthy of his obsequious respect. In Western powers making treaties with nations who are thus led, the first important step toward the pall of Christendom, much care has been taken to provide for the spread of the principles of the Christian religion. Under these guarantees, therefore, missionaries are sent to evangelize the heathen. They become acquainted with the native dialects, make dictionaries, and thus assist in opening channels for commerce and enterprise, which are accompaniments of the church. At the same time, they try to keep in view the very dim and uncheering prospect of converting the heathen. In this great empire of 300,000,000 of souls, missionary labor has been for years expended, at a sacrifice of much time, money, and many lives, with but little apparent encouragement except in a certain mission fold, where the zeal which is professed, makes it necessary to believe in the conversion of the Chinese, to the end that favorable reports may be made of the time and money wasted in futile attempts to christianize this untameable people. A knowledge of the language has been mastered by many, but the work of conversion has been and continues slow. Some "converts" there may be, but among the thousands, so-called, few seem to have the principles of Christianity so much at heart, that they may be relied upon in common affairs. Evidence of this may be had by the records of the chain-gang of Shanghai, where, I am informed, many a "convert" is breaking stones, for having violated the law.

The missionary is usually a man of very limited education, and seldom with any at all accurate knowledge of the world. On the voyage out, his ideas expand and get really inflated, so that on arrival in China they know more of life and the world, than their seniors in residence or education. There are some noble exceptions, however, but I write in a general sense. The Chinese "convert" is shrewd, having a keen eye to his pecuniary welfare, and is ready to profess anything that will bring him an increase in his exchequer, as he will then be furnished with what will gratify the great propensity of a Chinese, viz—a few cash to gamble with. An immunity from certain native exactions on his becoming known as a church member, is also an inducement. This is an easy promotion. A place as a servant in a missionary family is a tempting bait to a poor coolie, and offers a fair field for idleness, besides a monthly remuneration unobtainable in his native sphere. My own experience with converts as servants has shown that they should be avoided. I have known a "member" in good and regular standing, and in the employ of an American missionary, confess to a theft, perpetrated in his minister's house, but his employer could not be made to believe him to be a thief, even on his own confession, his name being on the church rolls as a "convert," "elder," or "helper." The "convert" is very punctilious in attendance at church, particularly on Sundays, or at week day services if in the employment of a foreigner other than a missionary, and seems to consider it proper to neglect his duties to his employer to attend on the services, when perhaps his chief attraction may be in some place near, but not like unto, the church. The reports sent to the United States and England, showing the progress of conversions, the church rolls numbering by thousands, are, certainly, to the uninitiated, and untravelled, very pleasing and savors of a success, which those unlettered in Eastern facts may easily be understood to believe. But the candid statement of a man who has devoted his fortune and a life of some fifteen years to the cause, speaking a dozen dialects, and going habited in the native dress, goes to show that with all his experience, hopefulness in his work, and his knowledge of the manners and customs of the Chinese, he cannot with sincerity declare that he knows a single instance of a native who he considers to be a true and sincere Christian. One subject he knows of who has been under his especial care for several years, and in which "convert" he indulges a real, and perhaps well-grounded hope, that the good seed has been allowed to take root, but of the real nature of the soil, he is forced to speculate, the "convert" being yet not so "well done" as to be trusted alone, out of sight.

The wants of the foreign portion of the communities at posts where the missionary resides in his "mud hut," call for the Church service being read on Sundays, in the home tongue. As the post advances in commercial importance churches are erected, by the public, and sometimes by private contributions, but in the case of the American Church at this post, the "mission" had erected some fine houses, two-storied buildings, as residences, and "out of the few remaining bricks" they had put up a little chapel. It is, perhaps, not known to your readers that although the missionary reports from China show them to live a hard life and privation, and reside in "mud huts," their houses usually occupy the best sites at the ports opened to commerce, and are large and airy buildings, replete with conveniences. The chapel building here, built from the "few remaining bricks," is a fine gothic structure, with slate roof, and a towering belfrey with four spires. Inside is an organ, a finely carved pulpit, cushioned altar, relieved by a fine stone baptismal font, and over all, a brilliancy shed at night by numerous hanging chandeliers. Over the congregation which worshipped in these "few remaining bricks," did the late Bishop Boone preside. Since his death, the rectorship has been irregular. Through the courtesy of the British chaplain, service has been usually held on Sunday evenings, he being "assisted" by those whose time, education, and inclination would permit, the "few remaining bricks" being situated in the American portion of the settlement, has become known as the "American Church," and the formulas in use in the Episcopal Church in the United States are used. Within a year or two, since the death of Bishop Boone, a movement was made to obtain the services of some one as a regular pastor, and the manager of a leading American house here exerted himself in a creditable manner to provide for the temporal support of the pastor, who was to be sent for to the United States. The Americans resident here being, with two or three exceptions, thoroughly loyal, it was supposed that the choice of one for a pastor, would be at least a person whose sentiments would accord with the principles for which we have fought for four years. A subscription list was circulated, and liberally responded to. The mercantile gentleman alluded to become the "manager" of the Church, leader of the choir, and senior warden and treasurer of the "Church of our Saviour." The edifice was repaired, any amount of fuss made, and "Churchanity" seemed to have received an impetus. The "pastor" and family arrived per "Colorado" and began his labors. It was soon, however, noised abroad that he was of secession and traitorous proclivities, and what was the surprise to hear the "pastor" announce that he had been in the South during the war fighting for the same principles that actuated the Colonies in 1776, that he considered Jeff. Davis to be a martyr, that he had done all in his power during the war to break up the government of the United States, that he spoke of Jeff. Davis as "President Davis," as "we elected him as our President," and that his convictions were now the same as they were in 1862, in short, as near as such terms go in my vocabulary, an unrepented rebel, rolling the crime of treason as a sweet morsel under his tongue. When asked if he approved of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, he replied, very hesitatingly, that "assassination was in itself, a crime," the inference from which might at best be questioned. Thus, then, religious matters stood in the "Church of our Saviour." A loyal American community, a Bostonian managing the Shanghai branch of a large American house, whose principles are considered sound, the leading man in the church, taking by the hand, and to the table of the Lord, a person as teacher of the people who does not hesitate to announce his traitorous proclivities! Verily, to what base uses can people, under the garb of Christianity, allow themselves to be put, when the dilemma is a declaration, and *sticking to it*, of true principles, on the one hand, and on the other the "honor" (Lord help us) of being a poor and unpopular leader of a fourth-rate choir and the "senior warden and treasurer" of a "church" whose pulpit is disgraced by an unrepented rebel. From all such "religion," good Lord deliver us, especially at a late hour on a dark night, where there are no police officers. When the subscription paper above referred to was circulated, it was distinctly represented that the then engaged incumbent was a loyal man, and a handsome response was made. But imagine the feelings of loyal subscribers, when the sentiments above noted were exposed by the "pastor." One person determined not to pay his subscription, having been thus sold, and others were fast forming the same opinions. The "senior warden and treasurer," however, erased the name of the person first referred to, from the list, without any reference to him, and proceeded towards the collection of the other amounts. But the erasure, with a remark placed opposite to it, was not considered any compliment by the subscriber, and the list was retained by him, and an explanation and apology asked. The matter having been committed to writing in the first instance, a written apology was requested, but denied and the denial confirmed by the vestry, in true Christian chivalric spirit. This state of affairs becoming known to other subscribers, they declined payment until the matter was satisfactorily settled. Great was the indignation manifested in the "rebel" parsonage, particularly by the gentler sex of the household, whose beautiful wavy hair, and dark complexion, and other unmistakable marks, denotes her "F. F. V." blood.

Do you for a moment imagine that the principles of the Christian religion can flourish in such hands, or can be driven into the celestial minds under such influences and example? I do not, as the Chinese can well understand the bearing of the matter, and can discern with alacrity the difference between "professing" and acting the Christian. It is needless to remark the halo of unpopularity and religious cant which surrounds such an institution as a "secesh church," in this great American mart of the celestial empire. A loyal man, and one with a moderate knowledge of Lindley Murray, which *should* reflect throughout his household, would make the "church" a place of favorite resort and a source of good, but the present regime calls down ridicule and contempt on our Holy religion, as that article and treason will not mix.

Thus you have a sample of "religion" in this place, as conducted by an ex-rebel in the pulpit, and one who seems to have forgotten his Massachusetts principles, as the "senior warden and treasurer."

Is such an institution the church of God? And do not the leaders of such a concern mark their names ignobly indellible on the marble of public opinion and decent loyalty?

Yours loyally, KAW KANG KO.

A BLUNDER AND A CRIME.

From the North Missouri Daily Courier.

GEN. Grant is essentially a weak man. He cannot resist the President. He does not know how, or if he did, and had the ability, he has not the moral courage to flatly refuse to lend himself to the schemes of the Presidential scoundrel who is adding fuel to the fires of rebellion in the South. The latest instance of Grant's folly and blundering is his assent to Mr. Johnson's military interference in the affairs of Tennessee.

In that State there is a conflict between the Mayor of the city of Nashville and Gov. Brownlow, or rather between them as representatives of State law and municipal law. The Governor and the Mayor can settle the trouble, but the rebels fearing that they cannot contend successfully with Brownlow, hurriedly petition their patron saint at Washington for help. He *Grants* it, but without the shadow of law, as Tennessee is not a State governed by the provisions of the Reconstruction acts of Congress. The President has no more right to send United States troops into Tennessee, without the request of its Governor or its Legislature than he would have in ordering them to Massachusetts; yet in the face of this, Gen. Grant has to become the medium of the transmission of the President's orders, in giving strength to rebel sentiment in Tennessee, and in giving character to Mr. Johnson's acts of usurpation.

In ordering the U. S. army to interfere with the elections of Tennessee, Mr. Johnson shows that no constitutional obligation can control him, and that he is in fact what he has ever intended to be, the supreme power in the land. In this he has been aided by a cowardly set of knaves who happened to be Congressmen in a majority. These men skulked from doing the duty which now they are anxious to perform, in order to save their own official heads from the storm of wrath pent up in the hearts of their cheated constituents, and which is ready to burst upon them unless they vote for impeachment.

If public sentiment could be presented to Gen. Grant in an organized form through the actions of the loyal Governors in convention assembled, it would put so much backbone into him that he would not have a chance to blunder. He must see that United States troops are not wanted in Tennessee. He knows that *Brownlow* has not called for them. He knows that *rebels* have called for them, yet he does not oppose the President's orders by even a "protest."

This Tennessee business is only a part of the new rebellion. By the time the President gets it under headway, and some blood is shed, timid soothsayers will wake up to the realization of their mistake in opposing what to-day seems to them to be "revolutionary" measures that ought to be taken to counteract the White House rebel. In the light of coming events, General Grant's sanction to Johnson's orders "is worse than a blunder; it is a crime."

WHAT WILL FOLLOW THE ELECTIONS.

THE following speculations are quoted from the Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

At present those who are urging Mr. Johnson to extreme measures are assuring him that the people are with him and will manifest it at the coming contest. From all parts of Ohio letters are pouring in upon him, asserting that the power of the Republicans is broken, that the reaction in his favor is unmistakable, and that the masses are looking to him for vigorous action against the Radicals. The purpose of such letters is evident. They are expected to pave the way to the inauguration of extreme measures. If, through the apathy of Republicans, States show large opposition gains, the country may look for more marked displays of the President's hate of the Union party than it has yet been allowed to observe. Those voters who become responsible for such gains may also have to answer for the following things: 1. The removal of Gen. Grant from the War Office, and the appointment of a man who can be relied upon by Mr. Johnson in any emergency. 2. The disruption of the present Cabinet, and its reorganization in such a way as to include Southern rebels, Democrats and Northern Copperheads, and further, so as to place the Treasury in the hands of the various combinations which have been seeking to obtain control of its funds ever since Mr. Johnson's defection. To every man interested to any extent in having the credit of the country maintained, this is of quite as much importance as anything connected with the political situation. 2. Congress might check the President in the maddest career, but it could not restore what these political robbers would abstract if only they were left free for a single month. 4. The removal of Gen. Howard, which will be sure to follow any change in the head of the War Department; the wrong which would be done to the country, as well as to the colored people, by such a change as would follow, would not be the worst feature of such a step. This would have to be sought for in the use which would then be made of the Bureau to defeat reconstruction in the South. 5. A complete overhauling of the departments here, with a view to get rid of all Radicals, and fill their places with men who, at least, would not take sides with Congress in case of any trouble.

The second section of the Army Appropriation bill, fixing the headquarters of the General of the Army at Washington, contains this clause: "The General of the Army shall not be removed, suspended, or relieved from command, or assigned to duty elsewhere than at said headquarters, except at his own request, without the previous consent of the Senate." Now, while the intention of this was to prevent Mr. Johnson from depriving Gen. Grant of his office, without consulting the Senate, these friends of the President claim that he can, at any time, order Gen. Grant into military arrest, which would deprive him of his command at once, and that the proposition to "suspend" does not preclude an arrest. Of course, the arrest must be preceded by a cause, and that could easily be found by Mr. Johnson indicting an order to the District Commanders, which Gen. Grant would feel called upon to refuse to transmit. The fact that in Executive circulars this matter is a subject of conversation, is of itself significant.

The situation with respect to the October elections is almost an exact counterpart of the position a year ago. Then Mr. Johnson had very nearly matured a plan for preventing the meeting of Congress. The result of the elections frightened him from his purpose. A ringing Union victory is needed again to effect the same result. Then few believed in his revolutionary designs. Now, it is a matter of knowledge that he then cherished them. Then the plan was to declare that a body which excluded the representatives of ten States was not a Constitutional Congress, and following that declaration, to recognize the Northern Johnson members, with those who claimed seats from the South, as the National Congress. This identical plan is under consideration again, and through it the President's opposition to Congress may yet take shape. The same men who were waiting a year ago to obtain their seats by such a course on the part of the Executive, are waiting and hoping still. The cry of all the Administration papers here that the oath of the President obliges him to defend the Constitution, has such an end in view. The danger is even greater now than it was twelve months ago. Mr. Johnson has taken several aggressive steps. Unless he takes others, even his supporters will ridicule him as a weak and cowardly man. It is easier to go forward now, to one of his temperament, than to stop and quietly accept defeat.

TO THE VOTERS OF KANSAS.

THE Legislature of the State has, in its wisdom, presented to you for action, three distinct propositions to amend the Constitution of our State: One to strike from it the word "white," thus enfranchising *all male* citizens of the age of twenty-one years, without respect to color. Another, striking out the word "male," thereby enfranchising *all women* of the age of twenty-one years, without regard to *color*. The third, "restricting the elective franchise to loyal persons."

The propriety of presenting these questions at this time, or the motives that actuated the individual members of the Legislature in presenting them, are not questions for discussion now. It is enough that they are presented, and that it is the duty of every voter in the State to give them the consideration due to grave propositions, affecting the fundamental law of the State, and touching the future honor and power of our young commonwealth.

The responsibility of deciding for or against each of these proposed amendments rests upon you. The issue cannot be averted nor evaded. It must be met. Desiring for ourselves, and for the good name of Kansas, that it be met usefully, intelligently, and conscientiously, the undersigned citizens and voters, assembled in Lawrence, for the purpose of consulting and organizing, feel constrained, by a sense of duty to ourselves and the State, to address you.

We believe the word "white" should be struck from the Constitution, and no longer be allowed to stand as an impeachment of the intelligence and patriotism of a people who, by their resistance to oppression, and their fearless conflicts with political wrong, have won the confidence and esteem of all mankind. We believe the colored man is entitled to the ballot by every reason and consideration upon which rests the enfranchisement of white men.

We believe the word "male" should be stricken from the Constitution, because its presence there is in violation of the great principles that underlie all just civil governments, because it is subversive of the highest political and social interests of society. We believe its removal will make our State consistent with itself, and in harmony with the genius of our system of government, which clearly and emphatically contemplates the voice of all the governed in the laws that govern. It will equalize the honors and responsibilities of all that are subject to legislation and correct the evils arising from a want of a more universal representation at the ballot-box. In short, we believe every valid reason for the enfranchisement of male citizens, applies with equal force and justice to the enfranchisement of female citizens.

We are in favor of disfranchising men who, by disloyalty and treason, sought to destroy the government to which they owed allegiance, believing that by these acts all political rights are justly forfeited, and that they no longer have a right to a voice in the laws that are to govern loyal men—at least during a probation sufficient to show a return to loyalty and unreserved allegience.

Believing this, we appeal to you, asking careful consideration and fearless action upon the arguments that urge us all to one and the same conclusion—a conclusion sustained by the dictates of reason and conscience, even with many nominally opposed to the amendments, very few of whom have the hardihood to attempt a vindication, by argument, of so anomalous a position as that of free men in the full enjoyment of a republican government, and at the same time seeking to deprive their fellow-citizens of such inalienable rights and exalted privileges on the frivolous ground of sex or color.

If any evidence, beyond a conviction of right and justice, were needed to sustain us in the principle herein avowed, or in the necessity and propriety of our appeal to you, it would be found in the character of the opposition arrayed against these proposed amendments. The Democratic party, true to its instinctive devotion to slavery and caste, has declared itself opposed to each and all of them in the following resolution just incorporated into their platform by a State convention assembled at Leavenworth, viz.:

"Resolved, That we are opposed to all the proposed amendments to our State Constitution."

It is consistent and logical for a party that has devoted all its power to the enslavement of men; that has lost no opportunity to add a new link to the chain of human bondage; that approved by every influence and means at its command the war to put down a slaveholder's rebellion, and that in its last national convention declared "the war a failure;" it is but natural, we say, that such a party should now declare itself against the amendments to our Constitution, by which the elective franchise is to be extended, and the platform of political rights made broad enough to sustain the whole people. Nor is it strange they do not approve the disfranchisement of rebels—their natural allies.

All this is consistent and logical, but it is inconsistent and illogical that those who have advocated the equality of men and the extension of political rights; who have maintained such principles upon every field of moral, political, and physical conflict, through peace and war, should now desert their high standard and join hands with life-time enemies.

Voters of Kansas, your position to-day attracts the attention, not only of our own country, but of the civilized world. You who have done so much for human equality and political advancement, are not expected to take a step backward; nor will you. The supplicating voice that comes up from the disfranchised citizens, will not be heard in vain. The voice of God saying to you, be faithful to your convictions, true to your historic record, and fearless in doing right, we believe, will be heard and heeded by you. It is fitting that Kansas, which led the States in the great battle of freedom, shall lead the world in the enfranchisement of all her adult citizens.

S. C. Pomeroy, Atchison.
E. G. Ross, Lawrence.
S. J. Crawford, Topeka.
N. Green, Manhattan.
Charles Robinson, Lawrence.
Geo. T. Anthony, Leavenworth.
Lewis Bodwell, Topeka.
R. B. Taylor, Editor Wyandotte *Gazette.*
J. P. Root, Wyandotte.
James Rogers, Burlingame.
S. Weaver, Editor Lecompton *New Era.*
L. R. Elliott, Editor Atchison *Daily Free Press.*
W. A. Starrett, Lawrence.
Wm. Larimer, Jr., Leavenworth.
John Ritchie, Topeka.
John Ekin, Topeka.
Sol. Miller, Editor *White Cloud Chief.*
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C. B. Lines, Wabaunsee.
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G. A. Crawford, Bourbon county.
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A. Low, Doniphan.
R. W. Jenkins, Pottawatomie county.
Ed. Russell, Leavenworth.
J. K. Pillsbury, Editor Manhattan *Independent.*
S. D. Houston, Manhattan.
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P. L. Hubbard, Atchison.
A. Hunting, Manhattan.
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Joseph Denison, Manhattan.
T. H. Baker, Manhattan.
H. W. Farnsworth, Topeka.
I. H. Smith, Topeka.
D. R. Anthony, Leavenworth.
G. W. Higginbotham, Manhattan.
John Piper, Manhattan.
R. L. Harford, Manhattan.
Judge Jas. Humphrey, Manhattan.
W. M. McKey, Manhattan.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

LETTER FROM HON. THADDEUS STEVENS.

LANCASTER, Sept. 28, 1867.

To Hiram Barney, Esq., James W. Beekman, Esq., and others.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your invitation to attend a dinner to be given in compliment to Senor Romero, and being unable to answer in person, dictate the following: I know of no occasion when it would afford me so much gratification to show my appreciation of the noble acts of an individual and of a nation. During the whole time that the United States have been carrying on an inter-partes war for existence the distracted Republic of Mexico has been resisting the despotism of more than one foreign nation, independent of her own traitors. Having adopted an excellent Coustitution, she was fortunate enough to elect one of the ablest and most distinguished of Presidents to administer it. He met every difficulty, and in defiance of every threat refused to surrender the interests of his country. I can think of but two men, Washington and William of Orange, who, under parallel circumstances, combined equally all the qualities of fortitude and patriotism. God gave him victory, and, as in their case, protected the cause of liberty. Posterity in Mexico will hardly realize the difficulties which this great man encountered. In this country that cause was most essentially promoted by the able and patriotic efforts of Senor Romero, without whose prudence and determination it would have been impossible to sustain the courage and confidence of his countrymen. The Republic of Mexico was very fortunate in the selection of her representative to this government. Sagacious and cool, he managed his temper with admirable skill in the midst of most perplexing difficulties. With great delicacy he avoided all topics of controversy without sacrificing any of the rights of his country. This government found no occasion to bestow anything but honor upon her sister Republic. Whether during that whole war she did equal honor to herself it does not become us, on this occasion, any more than Senor Romero, to inquire. It is to be hoped that if we again become involved in similar difficulties with a foreign nation we may be both able and willing to maintain those principles which we deem it necessary for our national honor and safety to assert. I regret that the state of my health will make it impossible for me to be present at your dinner, and am, gentlemen, very respectfully yours, THADDEUS STEVENS.

AN INCIDENT SHOWING THE BEAUTIES OF SLAVERY.—Last Thursday night, as several colored men from Claiborne county were walking through our streets, they passed the house of a negro woman, who was standing at her door. It was a beautiful moonlight night, and as they passed by the old woman she remarked, "That man looks like my son." He was sufficiently attracted to stop, and sure enough it was his mother. They had been separated for the last eight years, and were parted in Virginia. The young man had but lately commenced making preparations to take a trip to Virginia in search of his mother, and here, very unexpectedly, they met and recognized each other by the light of the moon. The mother, overcome with joy, shrieked and shouted, and hugged her son, as only a mother could. Sister Jane was called to see the lost brother, and another scene of affection was witnessed between brother and sister long separated, such as only those who experience can appreciate. The young man who was the hero of the scene was, we believe, a member of the Republican Convention at Jackson, and is now more than ever convinced that those "best friends" who separated mother and child, brother and sister, it won't do to trust in the present emergency.—*Vicksburg Republican.*

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 3.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.

THE administration organs, here and elsewhere, are on the rampage over the proposition broached in these dispatches for the passage of a bill providing for the suspension of all Federal officers during trials under impeachment charges, which they claim will result in the punishment of the President before his conviction. In connection with this matter it will be interesting to know that several prominent Republican members of Congress have advanced the opinion that immediately following the presentation to the Senate of articles of impeachment by the House, the President would be placed in the same condition as a man indicted by a grand jury for any crime or misdemeanor, and as a natural sequence would be virtually under arrest or in the custody of the officers of the House. They claim that the passage of a bill of the nature above mentioned is not necessary, as the logical result of impeachment would be the suspension of the officer impeached pending his trial by the Senate. They also argue that the President in suspending Secretary Stanton, although he acted ostensibly under the provisions of the Tenure of Office Bill, has established a precedent which the House can consistently follow, as they insist that if the Senate refuses to sustain the removal of Stanton he will be restored to the War office, and that if the Senate refuse to find Mr. Johnson guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors under the articles of impeachment presented by the House, if they are presented, he would be restored to his office. There is no doubt but what these views on this subject will be submitted early during the coming session, and may exert considerable influence on the passage of the bill providing for such suspensions.

THE JAMAICA QUESTION.

THE friends of ex-Gov. Eyre have been giving great publicity to a long affidavit, purporting to have been made by one Henry Bolton Edenborough, "late a Lieutenant in the Confederate States Navy." Edenborough states that he was, in 1865, the commander of the Happy go Lucky, an armed ship, having on board munitions of war, gunpowder, rifles, revolver pistols, small torpedoes, hand-grenades, and cutlasses, and which vessel, while he was ashore at Kingston, was in the offing. He then goes on to swear that he had an interview there with George W. Gordon, who wanted to purchase the arms on board the vessel, and the vessel itself; and also made an offer to engage him and the vessel and crew to take part in the establishment of a new West India republic. He states that at the interview with Gordon, the latter was accompanied by a bright mulatto, who Gordon said was a Haytien General, and adds that Gordon (who wore a white neckcloth and looked like a parson), offered to refer him to a responsible mercantile house in Kingston who would guarantee the payment. Edenborough swears that he refused all Gordon's proposals because he thought there was something wrong, and because he was anxious to return to England. He also says that Gordon expressed great sympathy with the cause of the Confederate States. The whole thing reads like a concocted defense of ex-Gov. Eyre, which this man Edenborough has been paid to swear to, and we think it is, first, because, although Edenborough swears that he made Mr. Cardwell, who was at the time Colonial Secretary, acquainted with all the facts, that gentleman did not have him sent to Jamaica to give evidence before the Commission, although it is well known that the government of which he was a member were very anxious to find excuses for Gov. Eyre; and, second, because we think his reason for not doing so must have been based upon some information which we also possess as to the trustworthiness of the narrator. If we are not mistaken, this same Henry Bolton Edenborough was once in the service of Garibaldi in Sicily, and was not very faithful to that commander and hero. At all events, he left, or had to leave, Garibaldi's camp, and found his way to Washington, and thence to Richmond, Virginia. It was said by those who know, that he was in the custody of the police at Richmond for practices not altogether creditable, and that his offense was condoned on condition of his entering the Confederate Navy. This was in 1864. He feloniously and by some ruse which was rash but successful, took possession of some boat which was the property of the United States, and for this act of daring was given the command of it. At all events, we are sure that the history of this young adventurer's life would be an interesting study for the Jamaica Committee, and would tend to throw great discredit upon the long affidavit which refers to an interview which he had with a man who, fortunately for him, *is dead*, only one other person being present, and he a man whose name is unknown, and whose only description is that he was a *bright mulatto.*

SCHUYLER COLFAX'S VIEWS ON IMPEACHMENT AND THE DUTY OF CONGRESS.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Friday, Sept. 27, 1867.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

YOUR telegraphic correspondent at Wooster, Ohio, condenses my long speech there last Tuesday into the following half-dozen lines:

"In regard to impeachment Mr. Colfax said he longingly counted the days till Congress would again meet, when Andrew Johnson would be brought before the Senate for impeachment; and in regard to the threat attributed to the President that he would prorogue Congress, he said that Mr. Johnson dare not attempt it, for well he knew the end would be that his feet would dance upon the air, while the law-making power would continue to perform its functions. These sentiments were received with great applause."

That was pretty near what I said; but as, at a time like this, men who are in public life desire to be judged on their exact positions, may I ask brief space in your columns to say that I counted the days till Congress would again meet, because in twenty days after that time Edwin M. Stanton would go back again to the War Department in spite of the malignant President who sought to expel him from the position in which he had served the country so faithfully; that when Congress resumed its legislative authority, the House, in accordance with the demands of the loyal masses throughout the land, would be required to place the President before the tribunal provided by the Constitution, to defend himself there from the charges of persistent usurpations, and persistent violations of the oath which requires him to take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed; and that, while I did not believe Mr. Johnson dared to fulfil the threats against Congress now being made by his Washington organs, apparently in his name, yet whoever did dare to destroy the Legislative department of the government, by revolutionary force, whether President, Cabinet, Minister or citizen, would be tried for his treason, and punished as a traitor, with his feet, not like the traitors of the recent rebellion, on the earth, but in the air.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

THE MARYLAND MILITIA.

From the Adams (Mass.) Transcript.

THE situation of affairs in Maryland begins to excite general attention and serious fears. In connection with the other significant signs of the hour, the course of Gov. Swann and his rebel followers is invested with importance. The facts are these: The militia of the State have recently reorganized to the number of ten thousand, all rebels, four thousand six hundred of whom reside in the city of Baltimore. Gov. Swan recently applied to Gen. Grant for artillery for this rebel force and was refused, and has since purchased twelve-pounders in Baltimore and placed them in charge of companies commanded by rebel soldiers. Another fact more startling and significant is the purchase of uniforms and muskets to the amount of $300,000, and that when it is known that the State is deeply in debt and overburdened with taxation Why is this? No one has threatened the State of Maryland and there is no conceivable reason or justification for the step compatible with loyalty to the government. It looks like preparation for the threatened attack upon Congress, in case an attempt to impeach the President is made. Gov. Swann is a Johnsonite, and his militia force a rebel army. Many are disposed to make light of this and the other tokens of conspiracy which multiply on every hand, but as the *Tribune* justly says, "while it is a disgrace to be credulous it may be ruin to disbelieve." Business and gold already take notice of these facts, and the stock and gold quotations testify of anxiety with infallible accuracy. Everything proves that we are to have another desperate contest. If Republican defeats should be large this Fall, then we should realize the meaning of these military preparations. Much depends upon the result in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York.

THE SOUTH.

"THE BLACK VOMITO."

The following effusion of the old "unreconstructed" Southern spirit is from Mr. Guthrie's paper, the (N. C.) *Progress:*

The capital of North Carolina, after three days of intense suffering, has been relieved of this usually fatal malady. The asinine troupe have departed. The white-livered jugglers, who sport with the welfare of a great State, have closed their performance, the audience has dispersed, and only a knowledge of their work remains with us. Natural history would be searched in vain for specimens of animals with which to contrast the late Republican Convocation. Of course there were gentlemen among the delegations—men of intelligence and talents, who prostituted their influence and abilities, for mere partisan advantage; but, examined as a body, the material of the Convention would not largely overmatch a respectable collection of rhinoscerocs, baboons, and monkeys. The trained *attaches* of well-organized manageries would, in some points, rival the semi-savages who were sent into our midst to mature the policy of a political combination which might have distinguished itself by wisdom and moderation, and grand success before the people, but for the membership of mean whites, idiotic blacks and unprincipled adventurers. * *

It behooves the law, order and decency elements in the South, under these circumstances, to organize a "White Man's party;" and as these thick-lipped, woolly-headed disciples of Stevens and Sumner have grown so proscriptive, it is important to weigh the matter of discharging from employment every mother's son of them. They have thrown down the gauntlet in exhibiting readiness to rob the Southern landholder of his property by arbitrary, unconstitutional, savage legislation; let us not hesitate to accept the challenge as becomes men who never quailed or faltered in the presence of enemies. *Let these black Radical upstarts and popinjays be discharged by wholesale from plantations, workshops, households and counting rooms,* and the test of prowess now begin. To hesitate is equivalent to failure, and the vantage we now have may not be available at a future moment.

RIOT IN LOUISIANA.

The New Orleans papers of Sept. 29th give accounts of a serious riot which occurred between 3 and 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the previous day in front of the Court-house in Jefferson City, La. The *Republican* says:

Seven hundred and sixty-five registered men had voted, only thirty of whom were white, when the disturbance commenced, caused by a white ruffian named Henry Rolland—known as "Harry Rolland,"—a fireman and former soldier in the Confederate army. Rolland, after presenting himself at the polls and showing that he was registered, insultingly scratched a ticket bearing Republican names, rewrote and deposited it. Then drawing a revolver, he commenced threatening the Inspector of Elections, Mr. Frederick Frye. The latter stepped to the door and ordered policeman Joseph Fleury to arrest Rolland. Before this could be done Rolland shot officer Fleury, the ball passing through his hand, fired two other shots promiscuously at the crowd, and flourished his revolver with the remaining three shots in it. By this time Rolland was arrested by another policeman (Richard Hetherton), assisted by citizens, and taken toward the prison. A policeman, Henry Davis, who had him in charge at the prison door, neglectful of his duty, said Rolland was his friend, and he would not imprison him. To the credit of Major Frye be it said, he at once deprived Davis of his star and baton. In the meantime a rush of Rolland's friends was made for his rescue; a man named Henry C. Reese, with a Derringer in each hand, being conspicuous in this crime. These friends commenced an indiscriminate firing upon the innocent citizens, three of whom were immediately badly wounded. One of them, Wm. Alexander (colored), an ex-Union soldier, the doctor reports wounded in the fleshy part of the upper right thigh, the ball entering obliquely from upward. Another, Gabriel Lawson (also colored), the doctor also reports shot in the back, the ball striking the vertebral column, following the lateral track of the same; and another, Joseph Bisain (colored), was reported by the surgeon as shot through the left forearm, the ball entering and imbedding itself in the muscle of the upper arm of the same side; wound painful but not dangerous; wounded also by ball entering and imbedding itself near the joint of the right shoulder. The colored citizens returned the fire, and Rolland was shot through the brain and soon died. His principal co-rioter, Henry C. Reese, was also shot in several places during the melee—once through the abdomen. He was living at 9 o'clock last night. Major Frye sent a messenger with a note to the military post at Greenville for aid in saving bloodshed. He was seconded in this by Mr. D. C. Woodruff, Mayor of Jefferson, who also did his whole duty throughout the trying and disgraceful affair. Capt. B. B. Keeler, of the Thirty-ninth Infantry, brought out every available man at once—three companies, thinned by the epidemic and guard duty. Though they had to march a mile to the cars, and then ride two miles further, they were on the ground and pieces loaded in twenty minutes after receiving the word. How unlike the singular conduct of the military under Sheridan and Baird in the riot of July, 1866. Previous to the arrival of the troops the fire and other bells had been rung, and the populace, by hundreds, had collected, armed with guns, revolvers and bludgeons, under the terrible excitement of the mob. But at sight of the military, a general skedaddling to their homes was observed, with muskets rapidly hidden away. Capt. Keeler being informed that squads of these armed men had taken refuge at different points, sent officers in charge of men to each point, and dispersed them. The Captain also visited the headquarters of Gen. Mower immediately after this, and received orders relative to further proceedings. He and Lieut. Buckland, with a portion of the men, remained on the ground all night to insure order, while the residue returned to the post. We saw a statement of the case in writing by Mayor Woodruff, which accords all honor to the troops in quelling the disturbance, and thus probably preventing another July riot of great dimensions.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN RICHMOND.—*Richmond, Va., Oct.* 2.—The Hon. Mr. Shanks, member of Congress from Indiana, in an address to the blacks this evening, said he spoke as one of a party who had the power, and he said that the Southern States would have been admitted into the Union long ago if they had given their rights to the blacks, and they never would get in till they did. Johnson, if guilty, would be impeached, and even, with the aid of Maryland, whose rebel militia were arming, he would be powerless to do anything. The North is ready at the tap of the drum to quell him and his militia.

GEN. SCHOFIELD, in Virginia, made a mistake when he ordered that in the coming election the votes of white and black men shall be deposited at separate polls. Such a provision is not in harmony with the spirit of the system under which Congress is remodelling the political structure of the South, and is not to be recommended either as an example for officers in other localities, or as a precedent for future action.

KENTUCKY OUTRAGES.

CRIME IN THE STATE—FIVE HUNDRED MURDERS AND OUTRAGES ON UNION MEN AND NEGROES—MURDER, ARSON, RAPE, AND ROASTING OF MEN BEFORE FIRES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 29, 1867.

SOME time ago we read in the papers that an officer of the army objected to having the rebel guns at West Point marked with the place of their capture, lest in future years some youth from the South who came there to be educated should see the marks and have his feelings hurt by being reminded of the treason of his State. We also heard of a gentleman in the late canvass in Kentucky who was so fearful of hurting the feelings of his auditors that he always spoke of the war as "our slight differences with each other." The sensitiveness of these gentlemen was nothing, however, when compared with the deep emotions of Kentuckians. Some one having recently said that a few persons had been deprived of life and liberty in the State of Kentucky without due process of law, there was forthwith a profound agitation, and the mischievous person was bitterly denounced as a hired Abolitionist sent down here to slander the sublime State and the angelic inhabitants thereof.

An examination of the official records of the Freedmen's Bureau shows that during the past year nearly five hundred murders and outrages had been committed on freedmen alone, to say nothing of as many more on white men, and perhaps another five hundred that had never been reported at all, or taken notice of officially.

The first paper, a voluminous document, states that in Kenton County, Amanda Bishop, a daughter of Henry Bishop, a colored Sergeant in the United States Army, was taken while at work and beaten with a club until she was senseless, because she worked for a Union citizen, and refused to work for the rebel who beat her.

On the 13th of March, 1866, O. B. Duke, at Mount Sterling, Ky., shot and killed an inoffensive negro named Henry Stone. On the 17th of March, in Montgomery County, a poor black man named George Baity was murdered by some one unknown. On the 26th of March, William Thomas, a colored man, was taken from the jail at Paris, Kentucky, and hung by a mob. On the 6th of April, in Montgomery County, Sandy Crook was murdered in cold blood. On the 12th of May, in the same county, Henry Nelson was murdered, and a short time before, Ann Rogers, a colored woman, was killed in Madison County by William Shaw, a white man living with Mr. Estill. Ann Rogers was a poor, harmless old creature, known best as the name of "Auntie Rogers." None of the above murderers have been punished. In May, 1866, a band of men, styling themselves Regulators, went through Boone County, robbing, burning, and killing negroes. In the same month, many negroes were robbed, their houses burnt, and bodies mutilated, in Owen County. In Mason County, Harvey Sharp took a knife and cut to pieces Wm. Johnson, a poor black man. On the 17th of June, three men beat, on the Tate Creek road, a poor colored man, because he would not say he stole a horse found in their possession, and which he said they themselves had stolen.

On the 23d of June, 1866, in Mason County, Kentucky, Owens Lume outraged the person of Cordelia Turner, a black woman. This case, on being referred to the County Judge, His Honor replied "This Court does not receive negro testimony." Tillman Dusenberry, a quiet negro, while returning home from church on Sunday, the 14th day of July, was shot down by Thomas Fullalive, and on the 25th of July, this same Fullalive assaulted with a pistol and attempted to kill a black man named Henderson. The case of Fullalive was referred to Judge Carr of Lexington, who issued a warrant for Fullalive's arrest after he had left the country. A well-to-do colored man, named Thomas Banks, who had bought a farm in Scott County, and moved on it, was, in the month of July, 1866, at the instigation of Dudley Morrison, Fleur Glass, and others, driven off, his furniture destroyed, and his stock taken. Lewis Sanders, George Sanders, and two other white brutes, on the 17th of July, 1866, went to the house of Louisa Ghent, colored, whipped her cruelly, and broke up her furniture. This happened near Warsaw, Ky.

On the 27th of July, in Clarke County, an inoffensive black man, named Charles Martin, for no cause whatever, was killed by C. K. Johnston, who is still at large. While sitting in his own house, in Mercer County, on the 12th of August last, Harrison Benton, black, was shot and killed by William Clark, white. On the 9th of August, in Gallatin County, Ky., T. Bottom, George Summers, and J. Williams, with five other white men, went to the house of William Kane, a thrifty colored man, and robbed him of all he had, including $200 in silver. In the same month, in Gallatin County, a mob, styling themselves negro regulators, beat and drove off a great many negroes. A band of white men, thirty strong, on the night of the 9th of September, robbed, beat, and maltreated a great many peaceable negroes in and about Camp Nelson, Kentucky.

In October last, at the Paris Fair, in Bourbon County, a black man who was on the Fair Grounds had some words with a white man, who fired at him with a pistol. A mob soon gathered, shot the negro four or five times, and then threw him into a cart, several following the cart and firing into it. The negro, who was not dead, was taken to the jail, and the same night a mob broke open the jail, beat the sick and wounded man to death, then cut his throat, and threw him into the creek. Next day he lay nearly all day exposed to the public gaze, a horrible sight to look upon. Some white fiends in Marion County cut a negro's ears off, and another, near Cornishville, Ky., had his ears slit. Some white men hung two negroes near Danville, and one near Lebanon, Ky. Dr. Jerry Donovan went to the cabins of some inoffensive negroes living near Johnsonville, in Mercer County, and beat an old man named David Bergan. Bergan ran away to Johnsonville, when Donovan followed him, beat him over the head with a pistol until he broke the pistol in pieces, and then, mounting his horse, drove the old creature before him three miles to Dreshell's farm. He repeatedly rode up to the old man and kicked him in the back, the poor creature being too feeble to get out of the way. In March last, a negro man, named Anderson Hackley, was arrested in Mercer County and thrown into jail, when one Dr. John Witherspoon bailed him out on condition that the negro would make a written contract to work for him his lifetime, which the negro did. In May, 1867, a mob broke open the jail at Nicholasville, and shot and killed a negro prisoner. They then went out three miles into the country, where a poor, innocent negro, who had been shot by a white man in the hip, was lying wounded, took him out, and hung him.

In Boone County, a party of citizens attacked Jordan Finney, a quiet, industrious negro, drove him off, and destroyed his house and furniture. Two daughters of Finney were driven out of the county because their husbands were soldiers in the Union army. None of the Finney family were allowed to remain in the county of Boone. Their persecutors were returned rebel soldiers.

In Grant County, Wm. Sleet, Eliza Sleet, Jesse Best, Edward Alexander, Mary Alexander, and Carter Rorst, were beaten in a most cruel and inhuman manner, their property destroyed, and they forbidden to return home, on pain of death. Carter Rorst was most terribly punished, gashes nearly six inches long being cut in his body and filled with salt. All of the above-named persons are reported as quiet, industrious black people.

Jacob Rile, a colored soldier, who was living with his former master, was taken out of his house by a band of armed men, who then burned the house. While they were burning the house, he ran away, but was shot through the side in making his escape. He and his family were compelled to leave the county.

Harrison Griggs, a colored man, residing in Boone County, was taken from his bed in the night and beat for nearly an hour with white-thorn sticks, many of the thorns breaking off in his body, head and face. He was compelled to leave the county.

A negro man, formerly the slave of Mr. Peter Bailey of Woodford County, Ky., was knocked down and savagely beaten because he did not pay over to his former master all of his wages.

Reuben Atkins, a discharged colored soldier, was robbed of $50 and beaten by his former master.

Clarrissee Burdett, the wife of a colored soldier, was whipped by her former master until she was insensible.

Charity Smith, the wife of a colored soldier, was stripped naked by her former owner, who then tied her hands and feet as far apart as possible, when he took a cow-hide and whipped her until she was insensible; then he ordered her to be washed down with salt water. Joseph Ralls, an humble and inoffensive freedman, and the owner of forty acres of land, was taken from his house by some white men, who so mutilated and abused him that his bowels protruded, and he died in great agony. The same gang, after killing Ralls, took an old black man by the name of Macket and roasted the soles of his feet before the fire, after which they put out one of his eyes. The same night they went to the house of a colored preacher named Burns, who was a quiet and good man, and after robbing his house, ravished his wife in his presence, and then shot him in the head. Two other colored persons were horribly treated, and one shot by these inhuman fiends. Two of the perpetrators of these outrages were arrested by an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, but while they were being removed for trial Judge Apperson of Montgomery County, Ky., took their bodies from the officer by a writ of habeas corpus, and set them at liberty.

Lewis Tandy, a colored man living in Lexington, offered a pistol for sale to a white man, who wanted it for $5; but the pistol being worth more than double that amount, Tandy declined to sell, when the white man had him arrested for carrying arms in violation of the State law, and brought him before a magistrate, who fined Tandy $5, and gave the pistol as a present to the white man for having informed on Tandy. Another white man "bought" a pistol in the same way of Armstead Towles, an industrious and well-to-do colored citizen.

The son of a wealthy citizen of Fayette County, Ky., shot a negro dead with a revolver, because he wanted to see if he could hit him. The murderer was never tried. In the same way, Jack Sparrow, a poor colored man, was shot dead while walking in the street in Lexington, Ky.

At Danville, Ky., Levey Towbridge met a poor, lame negro on the street and took from him his cane, when he hobbled into a store, and Towbridge followed him, and, without any provocation whatever, shot him dead. Richard Shindlebowers, without provocation, shot and killed on the street in Danville a poor feeble-minded negro boy.

Another colored soldier who saw some white men ducking his little boy, attempted to prevent them, when they fell upon him and beat him.

On Sunday, while Cynthia Victor, an intelligent colored girl of eleven years of age, was on her way to Sunday School, she was met by a white man who threw her down in the road and ravished her. This happened near Flemingsburg, Ky.

At Talbott's Farm, Ky., three men of the name of Ham went to the house of a colored man and ravished his wife in his presence. She was fifty-two years of age.

Near Owingsville, Ky., five white men went to the house of a colored man who had been in the army, robbed him of his money and clothing, and then shot him. The same night they robbed and beat another returned soldier.

Two wretches by the name of Carpenter and Goodpaster, after ravishing Mrs. Cassity and robbing and terribly abusing a number of other colored persons in Bath County, Ky., were arrested by an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, when his honor, Judge Apperson, issued writs of habeas corpus and demanded the bodies to be delivered up before his court. The officer made answer in person, and, in writing, showing of what offences the prisoners were charged and by what authority they were held; but his Honor, after deciding, first, that there was no Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky, and second, if there was, it could not arrest white people, ordered the prisoners to be discharged.

In Madison County, some white men were riding along the road, when one of them stopped in front of the shanty of an old couple and called for fire to light his pipe. The old colored woman made haste to bring him some coals on an iron shovel, when, after lighting his pipe, without saying a word, he raised the shovel and broke her head. She was a poor, inoffensive, kind-hearted old creature, beloved by every one who knew her.

A white boy of fifteen boasted that he had killed two niggers and he was bound to kill another this year. A poor old black man who worked on the pike near Lexington, Ky., was returning home one evening, when some white men who had a bull dog set the animal on him "to see him worry the nigger." The dog tore the old man in a terrible manner.

There is a mob in Boyle County, Ky., that has shot, outraged or hung nearly 50 persons, among others Major Bridgewater, late of the Union army. Some of the most noticeable of these acts are thus set down: Hanging of John Taylor until he was almost dead; attack on the negroes of Lebanon, gutting stores, and shooting at the terror-stricken and fleeing citizens; hanging of William Goode, Clem Crowdus, and Tom Stevens; hanging in a graveyard, of a negro named Al McRoberts; attempt to capture Ed. Brown, the Regulators being driven off and two of their number wounded and one killed; the next night they burned Brown's house; in April last they hung Jerry Trowbridge and Alfred Jennings. Thomas Carrier was taken from jail in Danville and hung, and an attempt made to hang Lewis Halligan, but he escaped. The same night the Regulators fired on a negro but he got away. And they then took out Thomas Carrier and hung him in sight of his agonized family. They next attempted to hang William Bennington, near Perryville, but he got away. On May 7 they took Thomas Gabeheart from jail at Campbellsville, and hung him. On the 3d of June they captured John Devine, who, in attempting to escape, was shot in the back and then hung to a tree. Capt. William Shirely, for speaking against the mob, was shot at but escaped. The same mob drove from their houses Gen. Fry, Capt. Goodloe, and the Hon. John Harlan. They then made attempts to seize Davis and White, citizens of Mercer County, and J. D. Hale was compelled to flee for his life. David Warren, a colored man, was killed, and Thos. Beggarly, John Crowdus, William Rinehart (white), and three negroes, were whipped. Mr. Goode and family, Henry Crowdus, William Wilson, Crosby Elliott, James Crowdus, J. J. Nash, Hutchinson Speed, Riley Crowdus, Eddie Brown, Thomas Beggarly, George Elliott, and several other citizens, were driven from their homes.

In June last this band attempted to capture Capt. J. M. Fidler and Col. Hayes, Union candidates, but they did not happen to attend the meeting at which they were expected. It was part of this band that shot Col. Rice of the Freedmen's Bureau, and attacked the Union troops near Lexington, Ky.

The Regulaters of Boyle County are over 100 strong, well armed and mounted. They give their orders and law to some four counties, and Gov. Bramlette lately said "that part of Kentucky has set up for itself and will not obey the Governor."

An agent of the Freedmen's Bureau writing to his superior officer says: "The civil authorities in this locality overlook offences committed against the freedmen." A professor in a leading institution of learning, writes: "The Civil Courts will not punish even cases of murder when committed by whites on black persons. They make justice a farce, and do not receive, or if received, juries do not weigh the evidence of blacks when given against white men." An officer who made a trip through Boone, Kenton, Crittenden, and Campbell Counties, writes a letter in which he says: "It is impossible to conceive of the bitter spirit that animates these people, and their condition is truly benighted. Ignorance and prejudice has complete sway here, and the laws are openly violated, both State and National. The Union men advised me to keep very quiet, and not let the fact be known that I was a Federal officer. They said if the people knew that I had any connection with the Freedmen's Bureau I most assuredly would be waylaid and shot. At Verona a big swaggering fellow wanted to know what business I had 'in them are parts,' and when I declined to tell him, he cursed me, and, with some of his companions, tried to draw me into a quarrel. At one hotel I stopped at, the next morning the landlord said to me if he had known I had any connection with the Freed Niggers' Bureau he would not have allowed me to stop in his house for $1,000. I have been told that there are negroes in Boone County who are still held as slaves. The Regulators have driven off most of the colored people, and it is likely many of those remaining in the county are either working for nothing or very small wages. A gentleman writing from Bourbon County says: "Joseph Riddle, of Riddle's Mills, is holding Enoch Chalmers (colored) in slavery." An officer writing from near Warsaw says: "The United States laws here are not enforced, and the Regulators and Rebels are driving out or virtually enslaving the black people." An officer writing from near Danville says: "We have a reign of terror here. A number of persons have been hung by mobs, the laws are defied, and the country under the control of a band of Regulators." A minister writing from Jessamin County says: "The blacks are badly treated; bands of robbers and murderers infest the country, prowling about shooting and hanging both whites and blacks." In October last a colored man wrote the Freedmen's Bureau: "Two of my children are still held as slaves by a man living near West Liberty, in Morgan County." In a conversation, a few days ago, with one of the principal officers of the Bureau, we asked him if white men were punished for outrages and murders committed on freedmen? He replied, "I have yet to learn of a single instance where the State Courts have punished white men for committing the most heinous crimes on black people."

Another officer, in answer to the same question, said: "The State Courts are a farce; negro evidence is not received; or, if received, is not considered by the juries."

An officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, writing to his superior officer, says: "I am well convinced that there is no justice to be had in the Civil Courts of Kentucky for black men. The trial of white persons before the State Courts for murdering, or in any way outraging a negro, is a farce."

The following is a copy of a notice posted up in several parts of Boone County, and sent to many negroes:

"Notis too Git.—As you hev bin Runin at large for some time, you hed better gather up your duds, and leave for parts unnon, or you will get hell under the shirt, and that by the tenth of next month. Don't fail to go."

"Look out for The Rangers."

An agent of the Bureau, writing under date of Sept. 1st, 1867, says: "Alexander Frazier and Joshua Frazier, white citizens of Kentucky, are waylaying the roads with pistols, shooting at Freedmen, and threatening them with violence if they pass that way. Two of the sons of Fountain Garvin were stoned to-day by them."

The following notice has been posted up along the roads, and I fear means serious mischief to the colored people:

"Niggers take care of your wool." "You are runin around corvortin up and down the pike and you are hereby notifyed that there is hickorys in the Hills and grapevines in the hollows and we know how to use them."

Another notice, now posted up at Hall's Gap, says:

"To whom it may Concern." "Persons who are selling land to negroes in the neighborhood of Hall's Gap thereby collecting and settling among us a nuisance are notified not to sell any more to them as it will be a fair notice for us to make a general cleaning out in this county."

This is the record of *only one* sub-district of the Freedman's Bureau, embracing but a small portion of the State. Despite the assurance of Kentucky journals that the State is all right, and that the outrages reported on Union men and negroes are "slanders uttered by paid emissaries of the Abolition press of the North," I am disposed to think that these emissaries have told a good deal of truth about Kentucky, and omitted to tell a good deal to her discredit which they might have told had they been the bitter enemies of the State that they are represented to be.

NEGRO HATRED AND OUR CITY STAGES.—A very worthy member of our Metropolitan Police, whose veracity we vouch for, communicates to us the following case of an exclusion of a family of colored persons from a Broadway stage, which appears to be a matter of frequent occurrence:

"A few evenings since, while in the discharge of my duties as stage inspector, I was standing in front of Barnum's Museum, Broadway, my attention was arrested by a family consisting of a gentleman, lady, and three children, whom I noticed get into a stage, halted in front of the Museum, and then almost immediately get out and return to the sidewalk. Asking them the cause, the gentleman stated that the driver had refused to carry them, and had ordered them out of the stage. Approaching the driver, I wanted to know if he had instructions from his employers not to carry colored persons? "No," he said, hesitatingly, and with a Hibernianism strongly noticeable, "not instructions particularly; but several drivers had lost their places by admitting niggers in their stages, and he was not going to run any risk of losing his by carrying 'em."

I told him that they should ride with him; that I would be responsible to his employers for any consequences, but that take them he must, if I had to accompany them all the way to their destination to see that he complied with his duty. After considerable demurring he consented, and I assisted the party into the stage, and saw him drive off. The appearance of the family was perfectly respectable, their attire even indicating wealth, and their color so closely approaching the Anglo Saxon in hue, that until my attention was particularly attracted to them, I had no suspicion that they were persons of color.

Nor is the above an isolated case. To the disgrace of our city, I regret to say that they are of too frequent occurrence. I could, were it necessary, name a dozen such. We have built up a public opinion that admits them without an audible dissent to our cars; let us cease not our agitation until this injustice—this lingering remnant of barberism be also abolished from our midst.

Recorder Dunn, the new negro Judge, of New Orleans, has just fined a man $25 for insulting the Court. The man was a white citizen.

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

WITHOUT CONCEALMENT—WITHOUT COMPROMISE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1867.

Wendell Phillips's

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WENDELL PHILLIPS is Special Editorial Contributor.

Address AARON M. POWELL,

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39 Nassau street, New York.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS

It seems probable that the elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio, yesterday, (Tuesday) were substantial triumphs for the negro-hating Democracy. We are not surprised at this result, though the loss especially of the Amendment in Ohio, we greatly deplore. It puts in still greater jeopardy our own, in this State, whenever it shall be submitted for a vote; it endangers a similar amendment now pending in Kansas, and more than all it will affect very unfavorably the still unsettled problem of the political relations of the negro in the final reconstruction at the South. With the large registration of whites, though the actual majority vote cast may call for a convention, it is likely, in several States to be a minority of all those registered, and therefore ineffectual. In this way Congressional reconstruction is to be again checkmated What greater encouragement do negro-hating Southerners need than the adverse vote of Ohio, with such a President in the White House, to do all they possibly can to resist the establishment of government in the South which shall place the blacks upon an equality with the whites?

We do not doubt the ultimate complete triumph of our cause. But we see in the timid, and shiftless manœuvering of Republican managers criminal blundering which, if it involved only themselves in disappointment, we should not particularly regret. But in the two political divisions, created by the circumstances of the revolution through which we are passing, it is the misfortune of the situation that their criminal folly inflicts needless and most cruel suffering, even unto death, or living tortures worse than death, upon thousands of victims, white and black throughout the South, and greatly embarrasses the progress of our cause in the North. The Republicans of Massachusetts, in their late Worcester Convention, over which Mr. Wilson presided, paved the way for the Ohio defeat by their non-committal attitude in regard to negro suffrage as a vitally important question. Such a course was but a part of the Wilson-Fessenden Republican policy. The Republicans of this State resolved definitely and unqualifiedly in favor of negro suffrage, but the action of the representatives of the party at the Albany Convention, in postponing the subject beyond the November election neutralizes the moral effect of the Syracuse resolution. The Republicans of Pennsylvania meanly dodged the issue, the significance of which, as connected with national politics, they fully understood. Their action invited the defeat which they richly deserve. The Republicans of Ohio, in a greater degree than its spurious Democracy, are responsible for the ignominious defeat of the national issue in their canvass just closed. In a most disreputable manner they refused first to submit the question at all, and then in view of what Congress, under military rule, dictated for the South, they felt constrained to reconsider their previous action, and to change front in the face of the enemy. With this manifest timidity and insincerity, they were in no condition to win victory.

In all this an absolute necessity is made apparent for continued hard work on the part of all Abolitionists and sincere Radicals everywhere. It is demonstrated that our cause cannot be safely entrusted to political adventurers, however loud their professions of fidelity to the doctrine of negro equality. Radical, persistent agitation must be continued. Under the operations of the War Power we have made rapid strides. That power is not, and ought not to be perpetual in a free government. If, as the heat of battle subsides, it is found that the average opinion of the country is below the point to which, in the direction of freedom for the negro, the war carried us, we must inevitably sink to the level of that opinion. Churches and the clergy are, as formerly, for the most part, but makeweights, or a positive drag, where they should be foremost in leading the nation in the light of immutable, fundamental Christian principles through its present difficult and dangerous pass. The great battle for permanent freedom and equal political rights for the negro is to be fought in the year before us. The elections of yesterday, and those of next month, will be as a preliminary engagement. "What might have been," are among the saddest words. Had Congress met its responsibilities promptly and in a straightforward manner by long ago removing Johnson, and guaranteeing negro suffrage without equivocation in its legislation upon reconstruction the present untoward defeat, and others foreshadowed might have been avoided. Will it be admonished at the "eleventh hour?" It is one of the most threatening dangers of the Republican defeat of yesterday that, in the presidential campaign which will open next Summer, the standard bearer of that party will be such, from supposed availability, as would render victory in itself a disaster. Better defeat with a standard which *deserves* success, than victory only in the name.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

ONE of the sensations of Washington for several days past has been the presence of Gen. Sherman, in obedience to a telegraphic summons from the President. It is supposed, and without doubt correctly, that Johnson is seeking to get rid of Grant, from the War Office. Grant has served him in getting Stanton out of the way, and now the next need of the War Secretaryship is some one more fully in accord with "my policy," which Gen. Sherman is understood to be. Next in the programme, it is given out that Johnson, to avoid conflict with the restrictions placed upon him by Congress, in reference to the Lieut.-General, will make an occasion for Grant to refuse to obey orders and then dispose of him promptly by putting him under military arrest. This contingency Congress did not provide for. Its occurrence is by no means improbable. If Sherman refuses to lend himself to the scheme, there are others who are ready for any venture which ever so remotely promises help to the "lost cause."

The wife of President Lincoln never seemed equal to the "greatness" which was thrust upon her. If she did not directly give "aid and comfort" to the pro-slavery Confederates, during the progress of the war, appearances were, at least, at times, very strong against her. By exhibitions of weakness and selfishness she deprived herself of the large measure of sympathy and good-will which multitudes would have otherwise extended to her. Her recent proceeding in offering for sale in this city her White House perquisites, and surplus wardrobe, and her correspondence in connection therewith, is most painful and humiliating to the general public. It is doubtless particularly disagreeable to the parties who were involved with her in official speculation and trading. If it had happened that she had been eligible, as Vice-President, to the Presidential succession, it does not seem probable that the nation would have gained much over Johnson.

We invite particular attention to the remarkable chapter reprinted elsewhere, from the *Tribune's* special correspondence, in relation to the state of affairs in Kentucky. The old virus of slavery is still cruelly and murderously at work there. The serpent can scarcely be said to have been "scotched;" it has certainly not yet been killed. What is true of Kentucky, as detailed in this correspondence, is equally true throughout the old slaveholding dominions in the proportion that military rule is remote or relaxed.

The fact of having emigrated from Boston is not always a guarantee of first rate anti-slavery character. The statements of our China correspondent (whose interesting letter appears on our first page), in relation to the devotion of a Bostonian to the fallen fortunes of Jeff. Davis, and to the "flesh-pots" of Slavery, are from a thoroughly responsible source. The quality of the religion criticised by our correspondent has its counterpart in that still prevalent among the whites of the South. Wherever it is less outspoken it is rather because of *military suppression* than any real conversion. The old-time relations of fellowship with the "unreconstructed" kindred sects of the North are in a measure re-establishing.

The campaign in Kansas is one of unusual vigor, as are the interests at stake of unusual importance. The Democrats, so-called, come out unqualifiedly as the time of election approaches, against each of the proposed amendments to the State Constitution. For a time they pretended to hospitably entertain the amendment in favor of woman-suffrage, but with the ulterior design of defeating suffrage for the negro upon equal terms with the whites. Like Mr. Brooks of the New York *Express*, in our State Constitutional Convention, they seemed, for party ends, to be in favor of the measure which they hoped might be used to divide their opponents, but have no thought of voting for if when the test is applied. We regret to notice that, with the issue fairly before the people of that State, some of the Republicans of Kansas are likely to join the spurious Democracy in a combined opposition to the amendment extending suffrage to women, and also that in behalf of colored men. We shall hope that their combined strength may not avail to defeat either.

We invite the particular attention of our readers in Pennsylvania to the announcement of meetings to be held in Philadelphia and elsewhere next month. The Republicans of Pennsylvania wickedly and very foolishly dodged the question of negro suffrage in the campaign just closed, inviting the defeat from which it is not themselves alone who will suffer. The "Democracy" of Pennsylvania, as elsewhere, steadily and persistently oppose equal political rights for the negro.

The critical condition of public affairs demands urgently the influence of thoroughly radical men and women who are conscientiously in earnest to secure the triumph of just principles irrespective of party manœuvring. We trust the meetings will be made in the largest degree interesting and successful.

We mailed last week a large number of blank petitions for the impeachment and deposition of Johnson. Other calls have since come to us for blanks from localities not yet supplied. We shall continue to send according to the means at our command for the purpose. More than ever, since the adverse result of the October elections, will Congress need to be quickened and strengthened to discharge on re-assembling, its too long neglected duty of impeaching and deposing the usurper of the White House. We invite from those who believe that the President deserves impeachment, and who wish to see it accomplished at the next session of Congress, prompt remittance of such contributions as they can afford, to enable us to send out thousands of copies more of our petitions, to be numerously signed and returned to Washington by the 20th of November.

LETTER FROM HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4th, 1867.

To the Editor of the Standard:

DEAR SIR: Knowing your unwillingness to do injustice to any one, I depart from an almost inflexible rule of my life—not to attempt to correct newspaper misrepresentations—and invite your attention to the Washington letter in your issue of this week.

After citing part of a recent Address, in uttering which I felt that I was incurring the just criticism of repeating old speeches, your correspondent says, "It is a pity that Judge Kelley did not see it his duty to denounce the President then," etc., and proceeds to intimate that I pursued the same time-serving course towards McClellan.

Reference to the *Globe* of Jan. 8th, 1862, will show you that on the preceding day, when replying to Vallandigham on the Trent affair, I assailed McClellan and his policy, and a further examination of the same volume will show you that it was some weeks before my assault awakened an echo in either House.

It was I among the first, if not absolutely the first member of either House, to arraign Andrew Johnson for the high and impeachable crime of attempting to subvert the Constitution—doing just what your correspondent charges me with having failed to do.

If you will do me the favor to look over the latter pages of the enclosed pamphlet, printed at my cost, you will see that, with the exception of naming Gens. Woodford and Littlefield, whom I was not at liberty to name, as they were still in the service, I reported, March 15th, 1866, all the facts I mentioned at Cincinnati, with many others.

If your correspondent failed to note my warning, it was not my fault, as I caused the entire Address to be inserted in the Washington *Chronicle*, and the *Press*, *Inquirer*, and *Evening Telegraph*, of Philadelphia, and distributed 10,000 copies in pamphlet form.

I know you will pardon this liberty, if only because you deem it unfair to censure a man for omitting to do what in both cases charged he did promptly, and, as the representative of a district which, though devoted to the Union, is highly conservative, at considerable risk.

Yours, very truly,

WM. D. KELLEY.

We very cheerfully print the above letter from Judge Kelley. We are glad always to recognize him among the foremost of those in the front ranks of the Republican party, and we hardly need add that we value highly his public services in the cause of freedom. When he does not fully meet our standard of Radicalism, it is rather from the inevitable limitations of party co-operation than any personal inclination on his part to compromise with injustice.

We did not understand our Washington correspondent to particularly censure Judge Kelley, except as belonging to the party, on account of McClellan. That the general criticism of the party was true, is shown by Judge Kelley's own statement, that it was weeks before his own warning awakened an echo, as it was many more weeks and months before McClellan was finally removed.

The Address, of the date of March 15, 1866, which accompanied the above letter, but which our space will not permit us to print, does very clearly expose the double-dealing by which Johnson succeeded in deceiving for months not only Judge Kelley, but Major Stearns, Mr. Sumner, and others. It is true that Judge Kelley was among the first, if not absolutely the first of the party to publicly pronounce against Johnson. It must be noted, however, that, as our correspondent avers, several months did elapse, after it had been telegraphed, by Judge K's. permission, to the readers of all the papers with which the Associated Press communicates, that "Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania had a protracted interview with the President to-day [the early part of April, 1865], and is entirely satisfied with his views and purposes," and the subsequent revelations of Gens. Woodford and Littlefield, of a few days later, before the date of the Address to which he refers as his justification.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Hudson, for many years managing editor of the *Herald*, is farming in Massachusetts.

Myron Fox, of the *Tribune*, is about to publish a volume of poems and sonnets.

Junius Henri Brown has returned to New York from his September tour.

Among the Vice-Presidents of the New York Anti-Gambling Society are the Rev. Dr. Chapin, Theodore Tilton, William E. Dodge and Mr. Bergh.

Mr. George William Curtis, of this city, delivered the principal address at the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument at Ashfield, Massachusetts, on the 28th.

Mr. Elihu Burrit, the "learned blacksmith," has left Old, and returned to New England, where he proposes to spend the remainder of his days.

Emily H. Reed, a resident of New Orleans, has prepared a life of Dr. A. P. Dostie, the New Orleans martyr to liberty, which, with other sketches, she expects soon to publish in a volume.

Hon. James M. Scovel, of New Jersey; Congressman Broomall, of Pa.; Col. Robb, and others, addressed a mass-meeting of three thousand people at Medea, on the 3d inst. The meeting was unanimous for impeachment.

Gen. Beauregard writes to a Baltimore paper that "he is an outlaw in his own native country." This, says the *Evening Post*, is equal to the man who said he was an Irishman, though he wasn't born in his own native land.

Mrs. Z. R. Plumb, well and favorably known to many of our readers as a most successful teacher of Light Gymnastics will re-open her Academy of Physical Culture, sixth season, at No. 82 Fifth Avenue, on Monday evening, Oct. 14th.

Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, of Boston, received, Oct. 2, a cable dispatch, announcing definitely that Mr. Dickens will come to this country to give a series of readings from his own works, in the principal cities. Mr. Dickens will arrive in November and will begin his reading the first week in December.

Mrs. Mumford, the widow of the Custom-House officer who was executed by General Butler at New Orleans during the early period of the war, intends to bring a suit against Gen. B., laying her damages at $100,000. Mrs. Mumford is now living at Wyetteville, Va., in great destitution.

Mr. Robert Gordon, colored, of Cincinnati, is a retired coal-merchant, who is estimated to be worth $75,000. He had as fine horses and carts as any dealer in the city. He was previously to his advent in Cincinnati, something over fifteen years ago, a slave in Richmond, Va. He commenced business with a capital of twenty-five dollars.

Among the recent marriage announcements we note the following:

Married.—On Thursday, Oct. 3d, at the Jay Homestead, Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., by the Rev. Lea Suguer, Rector of the parish, Edmund Randolph Robinson, Esq., of New York, to Augusta Jay, second daughter of the Hon. John Jay.

James Solomon, a pure African from the Gold Coast, went to England some years ago to be educated, having received no teaching save what he obtained in a native school. This young man has just taken a first-class certificate in the Oxford middle-class examination, and is about to matriculate at the London University. He will probably study for the ministry, and return to Christianize and enlighten his brethren in Africa.

Uriah Hunt, one of the oldest and best known publishers in Philadelphia, died in that city last Thursday. He was a native of North Carolina and was in the publishing business for fifty years—his specialty being the publication of school-books. Mr. Hunt was a member of the Society of Friends, and a gentleman of unblemished probity and integrity. He was in the seventy-second year of his age at the time of his death.

Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, of this city, the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the recent Antietam dedication, with the programme of which Johnson, Swann & Co. made wretched interference, has been tendered by Gov. Fenton the appointment of special Commissioner, for the State of New York, to make investigation as to the appropriation of funds by the Board of the Antietam National Cemetery Association. He is obliged to decline the appointment. In a recent letter to Dr. S. the Governor says:

"Your prominent connection with the cause of freedom in Maryland, your steadfast loyalty during the great trial of war, and your interest in the effort to preserve the memory of the fallen, seemed to me to entitle you to the recognition already bestowed, and would justify your designation for the special duty I have mentioned. I therefore regret to hear that your professional engagements interfere to prevent your acceptance of a trust of such importance. Very truly yours,

"R. E. FENTON."

The (London) *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

Mr. Horace Greeley, who, though generally supposed a friend of woman suffrage, recently brought forward a report adverse to the adoption of that measure in New York, has written a letter to a friend in England on the subject, from which the following is an extract:

"The key-note of my political creed is the axiom that 'Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.' I hold that this consent may be, and often is, tacitly given, but that it is none the less conclusive on that account. I sought information from different quarters on the main point, and all practically agreed in the conclusion that the women of our State do not choose to vote. Individuals do; at least three-fourth of that sex do not. I accepted this choice as decisive, just as I reported in favor of enfranchising the blacks because they do wish to vote. The few may not, but the many do; and I think they should control the decision. We shall have very hard work to ratify any Constitution that enfranchises the blacks. Had we extended the suffrage to women we should have been voted down by hundreds of thousands. It seems but fair to add that female suffrage seems to me to involve the overthrow of the family relation as it has hitherto existed. If the time shall ever come when Mr. Biggs shall be an active member of the Democratic, and Mrs. Biggs of the Republican County Committee in one of our exited political contests, I suspect that it will soon take two houses to hold them."

The Waltham (Mass.) *Free Press* says:

"A couple of literary tourists lately visited Lexington, and sought out the birthplace of Theodore Parker. Meeting a 'live Yankee' of about thirty-five years of age, driving a cow along the road, they inquired of him the road to Mr. Parker's birthplace. He shook his head, and replied: 'Mr. Parker, the storeman, do you mean?' 'No, the Rev. Theodore Parker, the great reformer.' 'I never heard of him before, sir; don't think he was born in this part of the country.' About one mile and a half ahead, the place was found. A simple granite shaft, six or seven feet high, standing by the roadside, marks the spot of his birth. Close by the monument there is a low, one-story wooden house, in which Mr. Parker's brother lives with his family of five children. He is a plain, stout, full-faced muscular farmer, always glad to see those who come to pay their respects to the memory of his famous brother. A register is kept of those who visit the place, and upon turning over its pages the names of Theodore Tilton and Abigail Dodge (Gail Hamilton) were found among those of the later pilgrims. A rock is shown not far from the house which used to be the favorite seat of Theodore while at his studies. Among the curiosities of the place is the steeple of the old church at Lexington which held the bell which sounded the alarm which roused the people when the battle of Lexington was fought. Mr. Parker bought the steeple, for he could not bear to see it destroyed, and moving it to the old

homestead, it was transformed into a barn for hay. Now, the peaceful kine thrust their noses through the windows of this sacred old relic, and fill their mouths with clover-tops and the sweet hay of this year of peace, 1867, never dreaming (for cows do dream), of the strange uses to which their odd-looking barn was once put. Mr. Parker's eldest daughter, who teaches the village school, always keeps a bouquet of flowers upon the top of her uncle's monument."

A correspondent of the *Leipziger Gartenlaube* has visited M. Renan, and furnishes the following description, which we find translated in the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

"Whom am I to announce?" asked the servant girl.

"M. Renan does not know me. Pray tell him that a stranger wishes to see him," I replied.

The servant girl entered the adjoining room, and, before another minute had elapsed, M. Renan stepped in. After a short explanation of the object of my visit, the pleasant, amiable bearing of the author of the "Life of Jesus" made me feel at once at home, and we carried on a most agreeable, and, so far as his share of it was concerned, highly interesting conversation. He treated me with a kindness which makes so agreeable an impression, because it is equally remote from exaggeration and stiffness, and seems so natural, frank and graceful.

M. Renan, who is playing so important a part in the theological world, is well built, though a somewhat heavy-set man. His vigorous, wiry frame seems to bid fair to bear up yet a long while under the toils and fatigues of profound study. His features are well-defined and even somewhat sharp; but their expression is softened by an air of kin-dheartedness and a mild, winning smile playing now and then round his finely-chiseled lips. His fair hair has already suffered a great deal at the hands of time. It seems as though his thoughts would not content themselves with the original size of his forehead, large as it was, and tried to extend upward. At the first blush, M. Renan makes upon the beholder the impression of a well-to-do merchant, well satisfied with his lot. But when he speaks, his features become animated, his dark eyes become radiant, and we may discern his fine and lofty character, which both nature and habit keep aloof from all that is mean and vulgar, and which, fixed on the highest problems of life, despises, or at the best pities, the annoyances and miseries of every day life. It is not until then that you discover that you have before not only a learned man and independent thinker.

The Rev. O. B. Frothingham, of this city, preached on Sunday morning last an eloquent discourse, taking for his subject "A Living Name." We extract from the *Tribune*'s sketch of the sermon the following:

"The liberal sects, so far as they are alive, derive their vitality from a different order of ideas. They never think of Unity or Trinity in the God-head. They think of man as a rational and spiritual creature; of education, reform, and culture. They are Humanitarians, they are radicals. Yet they call themselves 'Unitarians. They have a name that is dead. Can they live earnestly, sincerely, with full consciousness of life, while they bear a dead name? The Patriots of the Revolution felt that they had no real country until they had their own flag. They became a nation when they declared themselves one. So, while the liberal Christians call themselves 'Unitarians' or 'Universalists,' they belong to the old Church, and will render to it a kind of sentimental allegiance. Let them discard those names, and they would at once step forward and take their places in the ranks of the Radicals where they belong. The life of a thing is in its name, which expresses its thought, its idea, its principle. The life of a man is not in the vitality of his muscular system, nor in enterprise in business, nor in mental activity. [A live man is one who has a live idea, a live name that puts him in direct relation with the rational world he lives in. Watts, and Fulton, and Goodyear and Howe lived in ideas of mechanical improvements. Elizabeth Blackwell and Elizabeth Stanton live in their ideas of the elevation of woman. Wendell Phillips and Garibaldi and John Bright live in their ideas of the advancement of the political rights of the people. Theodore Parker was alive through his faith in human reason; Channing through his faith in human sentiment. Whoever has a name to live, an idea, a thought, a purpose vital enough to keep his humanity aglow, is alive. And as with men, so with the Church. A church with a living name, and a spirit which corresponds to that name, is a live church and its life does not depend on its members, or its wealth, or its power, or its munificent contributions."

TO THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM IN EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

The following arrangements have been made in reference to the meetings in November:

1st. To hold the meeting for Wendell Phillips on the evening of the 6th of November, Wednesday, in the Horticultural Hall, West Chester.

In the afternoon the Executive Committee of the State Society wish to hold a conference with the members and friends of the Society residing in and near West Chester. The place and hour will be named next week.

2d. To hold the Annual Meeting of the Society in Philadelphia, at Franklin Institute Hall, 7th Street, south of Market, on the 8th of November, Friday. One session from 10 to about 4 o'clock.

3d. To hold the Festival or annual social gathering and the meeting for Wendell Phillips in the evening of the same day at the New Hall of the Horticultural Building, Broad Street, near Spruce. Details in the next number.

The place of meeting for the 5th of November is not yet fixed. Will our friends in Chester County write and say where it should be?

The object of these Meetings is to keep the public mind alive, by direct appeals, and to collect means to continue the effort through THE STANDARD for securing Freedom to the Freedmen.

Some one is needed in each locality to take the lead in this work, and it is earnestly requested that any one who sees this and who is willing to work, will send at once their name and address to

E. M. DAVIS,
Chairman of the Committee.
Box 568, P. O., Philadelphia.

Our Boston Correspondence.

BOSTON, October 6th, 1867.

THE gubernatorial candidate set up in Massachusetts this year by the Democrats, to be knocked down by the Republicans, is Mr. John Quincy Adams. The preliminary informal ballot, at the Democratic State Convention last week, showed a vote so very meagre for last year's candidate, Mr. T. H. Sweetser, that it became absolutely necessary to scare up some other man for the post; and Mr. Adams getting 465 votes out of 745, the nomination was made "unanimous," and the result was greeted with great applause.

This sort of management is a matter of course, and it is equally so that the speeches and the resolutions should be made to tell as strongly as possible against the "traitors" to their party (Benjamin F. Butler and George B. Loring, whose names were complimented with hisses), against their opponents the Republicans, and against the Prohibitory Liquor law and its supporters. These things by themselves would hardly have deserved mention; but the meeting became noteworthy from the fact that the President of this Democratic Convention, in his preliminary speech, thought it worth while to try "the pious dodge," and claim his party as more in favor of a strict observance of *the Sabbath* than their opponents.

The unofficial partisans of the Democracy have a good deal of faith. They readily assume the correctness of any position taken, even on the spur of the moment, by their leaders. And so, though they must have been not a little astonished at hearing then and there such phrases as "a divinely appointed Sabbath"—"the Sunday of our fathers and our God"—"we are under the laws of God, or we are fools"—"no people ever ignored the Sunday in its laws, and long held either their property or their lives in safety"—"no nation on the earth since the day when the finger of God graved that Fourth Commandment on the stone amid the thunders has ever disregarded it in its laws without coming to the bad"—they did not laugh (except when they heard the Republicans stigmatized as pretending to the advocacy of "great moral ideas"); and they cheered, as if seriously agreeing to the fitness of the speaker's compliment, when he described them and their constituents as a "party with moral *practices!*"

The ignorance of these pious people (in supposing that the Fourth Commandment of the Hebrew Decalogue requires an observance of Sunday, the *first* day of the week, by Christians) is shared by a good many people of other persuasions. The particular sect to which these Democrats belong may be judged by their desire for more freedom in the use and sale of liquor if there be any truth in the following anecdote:

A traveller once called, about nightfall, at a farmer's house. The owner being from home, the mother and daughter who were alone, refused to lodge the wayfarer.

"How far, then," said he, "is it to a house where a preacher can get lodgings?"

"Oh, if you are a preacher," said the lady, "you can stay here."

Accordingly he dismounted, deposited his saddle-bags in the house, and led his horse to the stable. Meantime the mother and daughter were debating the point as to what kind of preacher he was.

"He cannot be a Presbyterian," said one, "for he is not dressed well enough."

"He is not a Methodist," said the other, "for his coat is not the right cut."

"If I could find his hymn book," said the daughter, "I could soon tell what sort of a preacher he is," and with that she thrust her hand into the saddle-bags, and, pulling out a flask of liquor, she exclaimed, "La, mother, he's a hard-shell Baptist."

A meeting was held in the Music Hall last Sunday evening by the "Suffolk Conference of Unitarian and other Christian Churches," to consider what action at the South was required of them by the calls of duty and the interests of the denomination. There were distributed to the large audience specimens of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 of a new series of tracts prepared for the freedmen. These were not theological, but religious, bearing upon the practical duties of every-day life. They were handsomely printed, with striking half-page illustrations as good as those of the American Tract Society (which is saying a good deal), and quite free from the disregard of truth which is so common a feature in the publications of that Society. I have mentioned these tracts chiefly to speak of the arrangement made for their distribution at the South, which illustrates the progress of Christianity in breaking down sectarian barriers. It had been proposed to the colored Methodist Episcopalians of the South to forward to them pecuniary contributions and tracts, which they were to distribute at their discretion. Bishop Paine of that church, now in London, to whom copies of the tracts had been sent for examination, had expressed his high gratification at the measure proposed, had requested that all the missions of his church might be supplied with these tracts, and had written to his clergy to receive and circulate them.

Tract No. 2 of this series, called "Reconstructed Jake," is a conversation between two freedmen, one industrious and the other lazy, in which the latter is disabused of his idea that freedom implies living without work. The series, so far, give familiar illustrations of simple duties, they treat of life rather than death, they are, as I have said, *honest* in their statements, and they seem well adapted to do good.

The tenth course of "Parker Fraternity Lectures" here was opened last Tuesday evening by Ralph Waldo Emerson, who gave an eloquent discourse on "Eloquence." He defined this precious gift as the power to translate a truth into language intelligible and persuasive to those to whom you speak. The true orator must have manliness, presence of mind, a wide scope of language, liveliness of imagination, power of statement, and truth as the basis of what he has to say. Mr. Emerson spoke of John Brown's speech at his trial in Charlestown in Virginia, as the best speech made in the nineteenth century, and drew impressive illlustrations of his subject from the career of Daniel Webster in this country, and from that of La Fayette in France.

"Carleton," the able correspondent of the *Journal*, writing from Dundee about the recent session of the British Association for the Promotion of Science, speaks of a paper read before the Geographical section, on the place of the negro in creation. Dr. Davy, the author of this paper, claimed that the negro had been unjustly dealt with, and that the facts of his history so far gave no good ground for the assumption that he is less fitted for civilization than the races which have already attained it. This brought up a Dr. Hunt, who attempted to refute Dr. Davy's argument by rehearsing the stories of Southern blacks which have been retailed from week to week by the American correspondents of the London *Times*, *Standard* and *Telegraph*, and also by charging indolence and bad morals upon the negroes of Jamaica.

In reply to Dr. Hunt, Mr. Brewin spoke, giving his experience as a delegate from the Society of Friends to the island of Jamaica. He had conversed with magistrates, negroes and men of all classes. He said that the reason for Jamaica's going down hill lay in this one fact; that the planters, after emancipation, instead of paying the negro for a fair day's labor, valued it at less than one-third of the price during slavery. Before emancipation slaves were hired out for sixty-two cents a day; after emancipation, they were paid from twelve to twenty cents a day.

The fact is that all the disasters of Jamaica have arisen from the refusal of the planters to accept emancipation in good faith, and their attempt to keep the negroes in the condition of a subordinate class. Our Southern planters are now trying the same experiment. The President helps them; and plenty of trimming, vacillating, time-serving members of Congress are willing to help them. We are now to see whether a majority of the people will make their voice heard, demanding that Congress shall promptly block these schemes by impeachment of the President, and by inaugurating the only sound and permanent method of reconstruction, equal laws for all, both black and white.

October 8th.—The first of a course of thirteen Temperance lectures, arranged by the "Sons of Temperance" for successive Sunday evenings in the Tremont Temple, was delivered last Sunday evening by Wendell Phillips, to a crowded and most attentive audience. After clearing away some of those delusive side-issues which Gov. Andrew and other advocates of a large and free public sale of liquor have put forward as the main question, Mr. Phillips sketched the history of the Temperance cause in this country, and showed what portion of the work was to be done by moral suasion and what by penal law. He displayed the absurdity of that cant saying of the liquor-dealers (which has lately been pushed into larger currency through the sophistry of eminent lawyers,) that "you can't make men virtuous by statute." Nobody tries, nobody has ever tried, to commit the absurdity which unscrupulous counsel charged upon the Temperance men before a Legislative Committee. The law takes hold of the proved violator of its provisions, not to make him virtuous but to make him harmless; and it does this in the same manner and with the same purpose, whether the criminal be a drunkard-maker or a pickpocket. The Prohibitory Liquor Law is one way of attempting the abatement of a nuisance. That a large party having a pecuniary interest in the maintenance of this nuisance have been able to obstruct and retard the execution of the law is ground for increased effort to maintain the law, not by any means for the abandonment of such efforts. The nuisance in this case is so enormous, and the power and influence of those who live by this sort of crime is so great, that the existing law has not yet had a thorough trial. The friends of Temperance seem thoroughly determined to give it such a trial, and Mr. Phillips urged them, without more delay, to bring this question to the test of the ballot-box.

Boston was favored yesterday with a visit from Gen. Sheridan, who gave a new proof of his vigor and energy by making an immense procession pass through the long route assigned to it fully two hours earlier than the press and the people expected. Vast multitudes of people, however, were already waiting to welcome him all along the path prescribed, and the heartiest greeting was everywhere given him, in a manner which seemed to show affection as well as enthusiasm. He seemed to be considered the representative of present loyalty as well as past valor, the hero of New Orleans not less than of Winchester. He appeared gratified with the attentions bestowed upon him, and his acknowledgments of the applause everywhere given were dignified and soldierly, with none of that obsequious servility, seeming to ask for future favors, of which we had, a few months ago, a conspicuous example.

The procession was about an hour in passing a given point. In the military portion of it, perhaps the parts which excited greatest attention and interest were the battalion of colored soldiers, and the pupils of the Latin and English High Schools, both of whom showed thoroughness of drill and accuracy of combined movement.

A serenade given to General Sheridan in the evening collected a vast multitude of people, densely filling not only Bowdoin Square, in front of the Revere House, but all those portions of the five streets entering into it from which a view of the Square could be obtained. A morning paper well describes this crowd as not only dense, but sardine-like, and almost impenetrable. Unfortunately, Boston has some specimens of the brutal and vulgar sort known in your city under the name of "roughs," and the necessary inconveniences of a great crowd were so aggravated by these, that serious injury was done to many women, who, having come early to the Square in their eagerness to see the hero, were unable to extricate themselves from the crowd. Sheridan gave here, as in his reception at the line and at the Revere House, a very brief speech of thanks. It is understood that he will make a brief visit to Lowell to-day, receive the hospitality of the Union Club in Park St. this evening, and to-morrow, probably, proceed on his tour.

NORTH.

Philadelphia Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7, 1867.

MR. EDWARD M. DAVIS stated in THE STANDARD, recently, that Horticultural Hall, on Broad Street, near Spruce, this city, had been engaged for the 8th of November for the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society. The committee officially appointed to make the necessary arrangements, and to confer with the Female Anti-Slavery Society in reference thereto, consists of the following: Edward M. Davis, Mary Grew, Robert Purvis, William Still, Alfred H. Love and John K. Wildman. It is proposed to hold meetings on the 5th and 6th of that month in Chester County. The initial steps have been taken to arrange for the first one to be held at West Chester. The place for the other has not yet been definitely selected. London Grove has been favorably mentioned, and it is hoped that the large meeting-house at that place can be obtained, in case the locality should be chosen.

At all of these meetings WENDELL PHILLIPS is engaged to speak. That fact alone should be regarded as an ample guarantee of well-filled halls. Surely, it cannot be the part of wisdom for any one, especially those who are interested in the paramount questions of the hour, to fail to improve any opportunity to hear the pre-eminent champion of equal justice. But added to this magnetic influence should be the active exertions of our friends in behalf of the meetings, in order to ensure undoubted success in point of numbers, zeal, and beneficence to the great cause which still demands our undivided labors. Every effort should be made to bring together immense audiences. They may exert a potent influence upon public opinion, and being on the eve of the assembling of Congress, they will have a healthful effect upon that body.

It is important that the old co-workers in the anti-slavery field in Chester County should give timely aid to the meetings that will be held there. I am authorized to say that they may communicate in regard to them with any member of the above committee. It is hoped that no indifference will manifest itself, but that fruitful endeavors will be made to give the meetings prominence and magnitude. Let such a hearty welcome be extended to Mr. Phillips as may be an honor to the man and a credit to the community.

It has been suggested that a festival be held here on the same day as the convention, November 8th. This will be subject to the decision of the Female Anti-Slavery Society, which will meet on Thursday next. As a source of revenue for THE STANDARD, this project is deemed important, and as an occasion for pleasant social commingling, and friendly gathering together in joyous intercourse, it meets with especial favor. But as this matter yet remains to be acted upon by the Society, it may not be seemly to dwell upon it now.

Before this reaches THE STANDARD the political contest in our State will be over. Up to within a very recent period the Republicans have been somewhat apprehensive concerning the result. Since the visit of Sheridan, however, more hope has been apparent. He seemed to dispel the prevailing apathy incident to a discouraging prospect, and a large degree of enthusiasm followed. They now seem quite confident of success. On the other hand the Democrats evince an equal belief in the triumph of their side, and have labored with determined and untiring industry. They have dealt freely in the old hash, appealing to selfishness and prejudice, and making the negro a common substitute for all reason and all argument. Unwisely the Republicans shunned the question of negro suffrage in their convention, utterly and shamefully ignoring it. Their opponents have labored to fasten upon them all the taint and opprobrium which they attach upon that subject. They are made victims of the odium, without deserving credit for an honest and open recognition of the question. Doubtless their weak expediency has deprived them of Radical votes that are not counterbalanced by the conservatives they have held.

The Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Equal Rights Society held a meeting last week. Their principle action was the appointment of a lecture committee, and it was proposed to invite Mrs. F. E. Watkins Harper, who is now in the city, to deliver a lecture on some evening of the present month. It is hoped that an opportunity may be offered to hear this eloquent and gifted speaker.

The first number of a penny morning newspaper was issued here to-day. It is called *The Morning Post*. It is radical in sentiment, and therefore liberal-minded people may bid it welcome, and desire for it a successful career. Espousing as it does the cause of justice, and favoring liberty in its truest and broadest sense, it cannot fail to perform a noble service in the cause of humanity. The editorial address to the public says: "We believe in the highest form of liberty. There should be no social or civil distinction in race, color or religion. Manhood should be the test of suffrage. Education should be made universal."

The editor also remarks that he will make the *Post* an independent journal in the highest sense. The principles of the Republican party meet his approval, but he believes that this organization has become corrupt with power, and in many cases has passed into the hands of politicians and adventurers. He declares that it must be reformed, and to that work promises to give his earnest support. May the good resolution live, and be instinct with spirit and energy. W.

WHO ARE REPUDIATORS?

To the Editor of the Standard:

THE New York *Times*, in an article on Friday last, on "Parties and the Debt," assumes that Pendleton of Ohio and Gen. Butler are in favor of repudiation, and it endeavors to bring contempt upon Wendell Phillips and THE STANDARD, by making them responsible for my article, which it also assumes favors the odious doctrine of repudiation. It says, "of Butler's argument, that the promise of the government is to pay in greenbacks, not gold, we have seen but a solitary supporter, and he is a writer in the oracle of Wendell Phillips."

My article does not favor Gen. Butler's plan; nor has it even the odor of repudiation about it.

As the special organs of our bond-holders quote Secretary Chase and his immediate successor to sustain them in their position, i. e., *that by law the principal of our public debt is payable in coin only*, let me remind them of the loans made in 1861, and the action of Secretaries Chase and Fessenden under the laws authorizing these loans. On the 17th July, 1861, the first loan to suppress the rebellion was created. On the 5th August succeeding a supplement was passed. *These loans were made before the suspension of specie payment by the government, and were of course based upon coin. The law is explicit that the loan should be for coin, and the Secretary could only receive coin for the obligations he issued.*

The amount authorized was $250,000,000. Of this sum $50,000,000 were issued in greenbacks or treasury notes, not drawing interest; over $100,000,000 were borrowed on 3-years' treasury notes, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10ths per cent. per annum, and the remainder on 6 per cent. bonds, "irredeemable for 20 years, and after that period, redeemable at the pleasure of the government," known as 1881s.

At that period, and up to the 16th Feb., 1862, coin dollars were the only dollars known to the law or recognized by the United States in its receipts or payments or its loan bills.

To make the obligation of this bill more emphatic, the 9th section of the act says, what no loan bill since says, "And be it further enacted, That the faith of the United States is hereby solemnly pledged for the payment of the interest and redemption of the principle of the loan authorized by this act." And in the supplement of the 5th August, Congress *requires* the Secretary of the Treasury to accept the greenbacks for duties the *same as coin*, thus fulfilling the pledge so far as they are concerned.

The supplement *authorizes* the Secretary of the Treasury, in case any of the holders of the 3-years' treasury notes *desire* to fund them, to redeem them by the issue of bonds, same as the 1881s.

In 1864 Secretary Chase resigned and Senator Fessenden took his place.

In December of that year Secretary Fessenden notified the holders of these three years' Treasury Notes, that unless, at maturity, they would exchange them for six per cent. bonds, "irredeemable for twenty years, and after that redeemable *at the pleasure of the government*," from a given date, interest should cease, and for the *principal* they would have to accept what the Secretary called "legal money!"—legal money standing then at 42 cents in coin!! Both coin *and* greenbacks were *legal* money, but the practice of the Secretary showed that he did not mean *gold*. *It* was selling at $2.38 for legal money.

Who supposed, when they were paying down *coin*, in 1861, for the 3-years' obligation of the government—being able to loan their money for a *short* period, but not for bonds the payment of which they could *never demand*—that when the obligation came due they would be compelled to make a discount of nearly 60 per cent.?

These Seven-Thirties should have been paid in *coin*, without regard to its cost in greenbacks.

This was the way Secretary Fessenden treated the "solemn pledge" of the nation, a pledge he voted for as Senator.

He *forced* those who had loaned their *dollars* for three years, and who did not want to loan their money for a longer time, to take 42 cents for an obligation they paid the government three years before 100 cents for! or to take bonds that *never could be demanded*.

Secretary Chase is in a degree responsible for the action of Secretary Fessenden, because he replied, in effect, when asked in reference to the loan of 1861: "The bonds are payable in coin, the notes in currency."

Did not the solemn pledge of the government include as well the three year notes as the greenbacks or the 1881s? It certainly did, and to make a distinction was illegal and unjust. It was bad faith.

In the loans from 1841 to 1861 Treasury notes were authorized and issued, *but never before* was there a distinction made in their payment, and nothing in the loan bills of 1861 justified the decision of Secretary Chase, or the action of Secretary Fessenden. It is to be hoped they may have good reasons, *not yet public*, for the part they have played in this matter.

Gen. Butler's plan, as an economical measure, is defective in this: he would borrow money on a *currency* bearing loan; but this he cannot do at a *less* interest than is paid now on the 5-20's, and his plan, therefore, would fail to *save* interest, which is the motive I should have in taking advantage of the option to pay the bonds in five years. He is also in error in maintaining that the *promise* of the government is to pay in greenbacks. The *promise* of the government is to pay in "dollars," and as, since Feb. 25th, 1862, the government recognizes *two* kinds of dollars, coin and greenbacks, it has the right to pay *in either*.

My object in furnishing these articles, is to inform the public mind, so that the growing demands of the money power may be checked and the rights of the whole people protected. I should not be surprised to see an effort on the part of the bondholders, *under the guise of good faith to the national creditors*, to have Congress pass a law declaring *that the principal of the public debt shall be paid in coin*.

To do this *now* would be class legislation; it would be robbery; it would take from the tax-payers to give to the bondholders; it would give up for nothing the option for which the nation has already paid, in the low prices at which the bonds were sold; it would prevent the government from paying any of the Five-Twenties within the twenty years, unless we had resumed specie payments, however plentiful money should become. It might cost the people ten millions in gold a year until the debt is paid. It is too late to do it. It should have been done when the loan laws were first passed. E. M. DAVIS.

Tenth Month 1st, 1867.

A TRIBUTARY SONNET.

TO THE SOLDIERS WHO HAVE DIED FOR US.

BY REV. JOHN T. SARGENT.

Oh, Sons! oh, Brothers! Dear ones who have gone
From kindred sad, and homesteads now forlorn,
'Mid smoke and fire upon the battle-field
Yielding your breath and blood, by which were sealed
The verdicts of our triumphs; with a moan
We "reap in joy" what *you* "in tears have sown!"
Like shining stars across whose hopeful light
The storm-cloud passes in the gathering night,
Seeming to quench, but leaves them all the more
Effulgent when the darkening storm is o'er;
So glow and shine upon our tearful eyes
The glorious rays of your self-sacrifice!
God grant our Freedom's harvest be indeed so plain
That we may see and say you have not died in vain.

OBITUARY.

HANNAH TALLCOT.

DIED, in Sherwoods, N. Y., on the 27th of September, the forty-sixth anniversary of her wedding-day, HANNAH TALBOTT, wife of Slocum Howland.

Her heart and home were always freely opened to the Anti-Slavery Cause. She was remarkable for truth, sincerity and kindness. With thoughtful, generous care and untiring hand, she daily dispensed charities, comforts and consolations to those in need. Suffering through life from ill health, she was an ever-ready and tender sympathizer with all forms of suffering. She had an intense love of flowers. They cheered and brightened her last earthly hours. A few days before her departure, she listened with deep pleasure to the 104th Psalm, about the wonderful providence, mighty power and eternal goodness of God; and, sustained by a steadfast trust in the All-wise Father, she passed serenely on.

It is the consolation of her friends to believe that her truth, sincerity and kindness have parted with none of their unspeakable value. Over them death hath no power. S. H.

REBELS AND OFFICE-HOLDING.

To the Editor of the Standard:

SHOULD any of those who aided the Rebellion hold office? No; if they are not penitent they are not fit to be trusted with office—if they are penitent, they will say: "We can best honor the country by bearing its just rebuke *in excluding us from office.*" J. R. J.

Hernden, Fairfax Co., Va., Sept. 28, 1867.

LITERARY.

WHAT IS FREE TRADE? By Emile Walter. 12mo., cloth, 158 pp. New York: G. P. Putnam & Son.

The above little volume, upon a vexed subject, is worthy of careful perusal and a more labored review than we can by any means extend to it.

The writer is an American, and his work is for that large class of workers of which he is a member. He states that earlier in life he shared the prejudice common with many that *Free Trade* meant some cunning policy of British statesmen designed to subject the world to British interest, but that later he came across Bastiat's inimitable *Sophismes Economiques*, when he learned that there were Frenchmen also who deplored the mischief of a protective policy. This made him examine the subject, and the result was an unalterable conviction in the abstract correctness of the doctrine of Free Trade. He does not deny but what taxes are necessary for the support of a government, or that some customs taxes may be more practicable and economical than some internal taxes; but he is entirely opposed to making anything the object of taxation but the revenue required by the government for its economical maintenance, forcibly asserting that taxation, as the incident of protection to special interests, and those engaged in them, is robbery to the rest of the community, and subversive of National Morality and National Prosperity.

The style is simple and forcible; the subject is dispassionately considered, and the conclusions arrived at apparently the result of careful, serious consideration. The volume is neatly gotten up, and we commend it to all who desire to make a study of a subject one of the most important for the future consideration of our country at large.

GRIMM'S GOBLINS. Illustrated. 12mo., cloth, 111 pp. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

Did we need any other assurance than the nipping frosts of morning that winter was really approaching, it would be abundantly furnished by the dainty, gorgeous publications designed for the "Holidays," that, thick as Autumn leaves, are already beginning to find their way before the public.

Those industrious purveyors for the public taste, Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, recognizing the fact that the children of the land are their most interested constituency, are working their presses to add to the number of their elegant publications to meet the expected demand of the legion of juveniles, whose cravings for something "new" they to so great an extent supply.

The book standing at the head of this notice may justly be regarded as a favorable specimen of the perfection to which the art of book-making is carried. With its creamy delicacy of paper, its clear press-work, and excellence of illustrations (Cruikshank's), it is just the book to captivate the juvenile eye; and the fairy lore with which it deals, while rejected by maturer years, is just what childhood revels in, and who of us after all (remembering his own youthful zest for the marvellous), shall say that the elfin lore of the nursery should be expunged from memory and printed page, and have no more a place in this busy ultilitarian age.

The stories composing the volume are selected from the Household Collection of the Brothers Grimm, and we believe will be found entirely new to the most of our juvenile American readers.

MANUAL OF PHYSICAL EXERCISES. By William Wood. 12mo., cloth, 36 pp. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The growing attention to the laws of health is unmistakably evinced by the number of valuable works, within a few years presented to the public, of a character similar to the above.

For many years an instructor in gymnastic and athletic exercises, Mr. Wood embodies in this volume not a theory alone, but the result of a quarter of a century's experience, which is plainly set forth and profusely illustrated, forming a seasonable and truly valuable volume. Rowing, skating, swimming, fencing, baseball, and the thousand amusements conducive to health, receive their due share of attention, and Mr. Wood's Manual, betraying the author's genuine love for physical culture, may be read with profit by the general reader for its fund of instruction; while to the jaded, over-tasked student some such work is truly invaluable.

The volume is neatly gotten up, exhibiting unusual meritoriousness of illustrations, and we cordially commend it to the public.

The Radical for 1866–7 has been issued in one volume complete, bound in a plain, substantial binding, and in excellent taste. For the libraries of those who wish to keep abreast with the most intelligent radical opinions in the sphere of religious thought, this will be a most desirable book.

The October number of *The Radical* is on our table. It contains among other articles, "The Clerical Business," by C. A. Bartol; "The Two Religions of the New Testament," by O. B. Frothingham; "Chips," by D. A. Wasson; "Wendell Phillips," by A. Bronson Alcott; "The Origin of our Sabbatical Laws," by Charles K. Whipple; "A Letter to the Editor," by Joseph May; and "Progress." by Henry B. Blackwell. We continue to receive subscriptions for *The Radical* and THE STANDARD, the two to one address, for five dollars per year.

The *Northern Monthly* for October presents an interesting table of contents, and promises ere long to compare favorably with the old established monthlies. The opening paper, by Hon. James M. Scovel, on William L. Dayton, is ably written, presenting many interesting facts of the life and services of the departed senator and jurist, and while valuable as a contribution to history, is a noble tribute from a son of New Jersey to one of her most honored representatives. *The Smith Family*, by J. E. Snodgrass, is pleasantly written, and the paper upon *James Gordon Bennett* fairly compiled and worthy of perusal. Miss A. M. Douglas, James Parton, and Thomas Dunn English also contribute articles adding to the interest of the volume.

The Friend for October presents an interesting variety, including a sermon upon "Christian Importunity," by the Rev. Robert Collyer; a critical article upon "Coquerel's Historical Transformations," from the pen of of the Rev. John W. Chadwick; an "Examination of the terms used by Paul in teaching the Christian Doctrine," by Thomas McClintock; a vigorous article upon "Religious Vitality," by the Editor, Alice Loines Bunker; Correspondence, etc. *The Friend* improves with age, and fills a large measure of usefulness in opening *the eyes* of the "spiritually blind."

The Children's Friend, for October, comes to us enlarged and otherwise improved. It now contains thirty-two pages, and with its clear type, excellent quality of paper, and uniform chasteness of contents, is well entitled to prefer a claim to popular favor. Its table of contents includes a beautiful story entitled *The Silver Cup*, a sketch of *Rosa Bonheur*, a continuation of *A Ramble Among the Mountains*, and a variety of other pleasant reading matter.

The publishers of the Brooklyn *Union* have commenced the publication of a morning edition of the *Union*, in addition to the former evening editions. The one cent morning paper is nicely printed, is carefully edited, and we are glad to learn has already an extensive circulation. A cheap morning paper in Brooklyn has long been a want in that city, and the *Union* is a guarantee that it will be successfully and profitably supplied.

We note with pleasure that *The American Guardian*, a paper devoted to temperance, health, etc., is entering on its second volume, with a flattering prospect of life and usefulness before it. It is published in Philadelphia, by G. S. Ferguson, with Rev. John Moore as chief editor, and bids fair to become one of the most serviceable agents in the reforms for which it has enlisted.

We are in receipt of a copy of the first number of the East St. Louis *Tribune*, a paper published at East St. Louis, Ill., which, republican in character, promises to exert an excellent influence throughout the region of its circulation.

"THE COLLEGE, THE MARKET AND THE COURT.—As a new edition of this book is to be immediately issued, accompanied with an exhaustive index, corrections of real or supposed errors are earnestly solicited by the author, 70 Warren Avenue, Boston.

A new paper is about to be brought out in Paris, with the title of *Carte du Jour*. It will consist simply of the bills of fare of the day of all the restaurants of Paris, with a list of prices.

The Morning Post is the name of a new penny daily just started in Philadelphia. It is "radical" in politics, and is very creditable in appearance for the low price at which it is sold.

The October number of the *British Quarterly Review* will contain a paper of "Personal Recollections of Thomas Hood."

Mrs. Norton has just published in book form her last serial novel, "Old Sir Douglas."

RECEIVED.

RAINBOWS FOR CHILDREN. Edited by Lydia Maria Child. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

WEBSTER'S NATIONAL PICTORIAL DICTIONARY. 1,000 pp. Springfield: G. & C. Merriam.

Methodist Quarterly Review. October, 1867. New York: Carlton & Porter.

The Reformed Presbyterian and Covenanter, for October. Pittsburgh: Thomas Sproull.

The African Repository, for October. Washington: Colonization Society.

Musical Pioneer, No 10. New York: F. J. Huntington & Co.

The Little Corporol, No. 4, Vol. 5. Chicago: A. L. Sewall.

Oliver Optic's Magazine, No. 37. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

Littell's Living Age, No. 1219. Boston: Littell & Gay.

The Children's Friend, for October. Westchester, Pa.: Lydia H. Hall.

ART.

EDMONIA LEWIS AS AN ARTIST.

To the Editor of the Standard:

If you will, you may republish in THE STANDARD the subjoined notice of Edmonia Lewis's marble bust of Dr. Lewis, which I sent yesterday to one of the Boston papers. Edmonia is improving, and needs only that experience and acquaintance with the best models which she is fast acquiring by her residence in Europe. Her bust of Col. Shaw, which I have, and some other works give very fair evidence of ability.

Yours truly, JOHN T. SARGENT.

MARBLE BUST OF DR. DIO LEWIS, BY EDMONIA LEWIS. *To the Editor of the Transcript:* There is now on exhibition, at the store of Messrs. A. A. Childs & Co., 127 Tremont street, a very good bust of Dr. Dio Lewis, which is worthy of notice as the work of the respectable and promising young colored artist above named. It is but fair that any one who does so much as Dr. Lewis for the development of humanity (both the inner and outer man), should be developed himself. So Miss Edmonia has taken him in hand, and sent home, from her studio in Europe, a very fair presentment of our worthy gymnast. The countenance of the Doctor is too kindly a one to present any very striking effects, even in sculpture, and yet the whole expression and pose of the head in this bust is highly meritorious, and will be at once recogized for its truthfulness. We believe this to be the first marble bust that has been sent from Europe by any colored artist; and it may well be commended for the skill with which in this instance so difficult a material has been manipulated, and for the progress in art of which it gives promise. J. T. S.

Mr. T. Addison Richards has returned from Europe and resumed his duties as Secretary of the National Academy of Design, which body is now preparing for its first Fall and Winter Exhibition, to be opened to the public in November, at the galleries, corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third street, New York.

DRAMATIC.

RISTORI appeared in her greatest character in Giacometti's great work, *Marie Antoinette*, at the French Theatre, on Monday evening last. Next week we hope to present a more extended notice of this, probably the most thrilling and artistically complete drama that has ever been presented upon the stage in this country. We advise all lovers of dramatic art to see *Marie Antoinette* for themselves at least once.

MUSICAL.

Mr. HARRISON'S Sunday evening Concerts were resumed at Steinway Hall on Sunday evening last, on which occasion the large Hall was completely filled. Madame Hoffman, Carl Rosa and George W. Colby were the principal artists, assisted by Theodore Thomas's unrivalled orchestra.

The third De Meyer Concert, in which Mrs. Kempton and Carl Rosa will also appear, will be given this (Thursday) evening; and the second Sunday concert on Sunday evening next.

Special Notices.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.—We learn by recent advices from Paris that the name of Elias Howe, Jr., heads a list of petitioners to the Imperial Comission for a reconsideration of the Sewing Machine awards,—a significant commentary upon the protestation of the Howe Company that the Gold Medal has already been awarded for that machine.—*N. Y. Express.*

THE NEW YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN will begin their Fifth Annual Term, of 20 weeks, at the College in 12th Street, two doors east of Fourth Avenue, the first Monday in November. Address the Dean, MRS. C. S. LOZIER, M. D., 361 West 34th Street, N. Y., or the Secretary, Mrs. C. F. WELLS, care of Fowler and Wells, N. Y.

S. LASAR, NO. 80 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.
Notary Public for the State of New York, Commissioner for the States of Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Tennessee, Massachusetts, and Ohio, and the territory of Arizonia.
United States Passports secured within forty-eight hours from the time of application.
United States Internal Revenue business a speciality.

A MEETING of the Pennsylvania Peace Society will be held at Friends Meeting-House, Germantown, Pa., 9th month, 22d, at 3 p.m. A number of speakers will be present.

MR. RICHARD MASON, of Baltimore, Md., will hereafter act as Agent for THE STANDARD in that city. His address is No. 27 West Fayette street.

THE STANDARD IN NEW ORLEANS.—THE STANDARD may now be obtained regularly each week in New Orleans of A. SIMON, Esq., No. 85 Barome street.

Advertisements.

PARIS EXPOSITION. 1867.
FIRST PRIZE MEDAL FOR
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS,
APPARATUS FOR RESECTIONS, APPARATUS FOR UNUNITED FRACTURES,
FEET FOR LIMBS SHORTENED BY HIP DISEASE.
ARMS AND HANDS.
SOLDIERS PROVIDED BY U. S. COMMISSION.
E. D

Miscellaneous Department.

THE FLOWER OF LIBERTY.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

What flower is this that greets the morn,
Its hues from Heaven so freshly born?
With burning star and flaming brand
It kindles all the sunset land:
O tell us what its name may be,—
Is this the flower of liberty?
It is the banner of the free,
The starry Flower of Liberty.

In savage Nature's far abode
Its tender seed our fathers sowed:
The storm-winds rocked its swelling bud,
Its opening leaves were streaked with blood,
Till lo! earth's tyrants shook to see
The full-blown Flower of Liberty!
Then hail the banner of the free,
The starry Flower of Liberty!

Behind its streaming rays unite,
One mingling flood of braided light,—
The red that fires the Southern rose,
With spotless white from Northern snows,
And, spangled o'er its azure, see
The sister Stars of Liberty!
Then hail the banner of the free,
The starry Flower of Liberty!

The blades of heroes fence it round,
Where'er it springs is holy ground;
From tower and dome its glories spread;
It waves where no lone sentries tread;
It makes the land as ocean free,
And plants an empire on the sea!
Then hail the banner of the free,
The starry Flower of Liberty.

Thy sacred leaves, fair Freedom's flower,
Shall ever float on dome and tower,
To all their heavenly colors true,
In blackening frost or crimson dew,
And God love us as we love thee,
Thrice holy Flower of Liberty!
Then hail the banner of the free,
The starry Flower of Liberty.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON ON "ELOQUENCE."

Reported for the Boston Post, Oct. 2.

The lecture season of 1867 was inaugurated at Music Hall last evening with the opening lecture of the tenth annual series of the Parker Fraternity course. A full-sized audience was present, and from the numbers and manifest interest, the rostrum bids fair to continue in the future, as in the past, an important element in the education and entertainment of the people. The usual half-hour organ concert preceded the advent of the lecturer, who at half-past seven o'clock was introduced by George H. Ottis, the President of the Fraternity.

Mr. Emerson remarked in commencing, that the wise think eloquence better than a battle. It is a triumph of pure power. We can understand the means by which a battle is gained. We count the armies—see cannon, cavalry, character and advantages of the ground, so that the result is often predicted with great certainty. Not so in a court of law, or in a legislature. Who knows before the debate begins what the preparation or means of the combatants? The facts, the reasons, the logic, above all, the sentiments, the continuous energy of will which is presently to be let loose are all invisible and unknown. The use of eloquence is to move man. It has influence to show its power and possibility. He can point to what has occurred or must occur with as much clearness to a company as if they saw it before their eyes. By leading their thought he leads their will, and can make them do gladly what an hour ago they would not believe they could be made to do at all. Out of enemies he makes friends, and fills despondent men with hope and joy. He has a way to cure the distemper of men's minds by words. The orator is a benefactor, an enchanter that lifts men above themselves, and creates a higher appetite than he satisfies. After quoting examples, Mr. Emerson said that intellect and force to carry on the business of the world were rarely united in one person. There are wise men of counsel who are the real force of any assembly, Congress or Parliament. Beside them stand the administrative men, who catch the theory, explain, illuminate, pyrotechnize the thing to the eyes of the multitude, to the inevitable disgust of the silent working men who did it and find themselves superseded in the public eye by these public talkers. As soon as a man shows rare power of expression, like Chatham, Erskine, Patrick Henry or Webster, all great interests, whether of State or of property, crowd to him to be their spokesman, so that he is at once a potentate. It is paid with dignities in England—with seats in the cabinet, earldoms, and woolsacks and the like; in America with parallel dignities and values; in France hardly with less. Who can wonder at this influence, wherever exhibited, on young and ardent minds? The speaker declared himself fully aware of the imprudence of venturing upon a topic which, to do it justice, required the very power it described. Eloquence that so astonishes is only the exaggeration of a talent that is universal. All men are competitors in this art. Go into an assembly a little excited, some angry political meeting on the eve of a crisis, and you will observe the fact. Eloquence is as natural as swimming, an art which all men might learn, but so few do. It only needs that they be well pushed off into the water, over head, without cork, and, after a struggle or two, they will find the use of their arms, and henceforward they possess the new and wonderful element. Jenny Lind, when in this country, complained of concert rooms and town halls as not giving her room enough to unroll her voice, and exulted in the opportunity given her in certain great halls, which she sometimes filled, over railroad depots. And this is quite as true as the action of the mind itself, that a man of this talent finds himself cold in private company, and proves himself a heavy companion; but give him a commanding occasion, and the inspiration of a great multitude, and he surprises us by new and unlooked-for powers. There are physical advantages in relation to this art by which men are different. There are born orators as there are born poets and painters. A good voice has a charm in speech as in song. Sometimes even it enchains attention and indicates rare sensibility, especially when trained to wield all its powers. There voice betrays the nature and indicates what is the range of the speaker's mind. The voice is so delicate that an eminent preacher has said that he learned from the first utterance of his voice on Sunday morning whether he was to have a successful day. The speaker called a good reader one who could read sense and poetry into any hymn in the hymn-book. Plutarch, in his enumeration of the ten Greek orators, was careful to mention their voices and their pains in training them. Before the voice and after the voice, the high culture of an orator is manliness. The orator is man put in better possession of himself, and the speaker thought the school for this, not the college, but the play-ground and street. The orator must command the whole school of language from the most elegant to the most low and vile. Every one has felt how superior in force is the language of the street to that of the academy. Ought not the scholar to be able to convey his meaning in terms as short and strong as the porter or truckman uses to convey his? All poetry and all the finest prose must be written in the language of the people. The speech of the man of the street is invariably strong, nor can you mend it by what you call parliamentary. You say if he could only express himself. But he already does this better than any one can do for him. One of the forms of manliness is presence of mind. Fundamentally men all feel alike, and they alike in great heat can almost express themselves with almost equal force, but it costs great heat for a heavy man to come up with those who have quick sensibilities. Some men under pressure collapse and cannot rally. The training of the imagination is a department in itself, and we might well search our deepest philosophy for it. Matter corresponds everywhere to mind. Every material fact, every natural law is the announcement to the spiritual ear of a moral law, and every mysterious fact has a superior value as a symbol. To this perpetual translation or parable, the soul of man takes the hint so kindly that every one of a million times that the secret is told by analogy it makes us happy. When some familiar truth or fact appears in a new suit, we cannot enough testify our surprise and pleasure. This country represents in all its institutions more than in any country the will and the endeavors of humanity. The States, the Courts, the Church, the Lyceum are all the rostrum of the orator, are all the schools that invite his ability. The Church makes a demand that is always met. The existence of Sunday and the pulpit waiting for a weekly sermon will always find young men of a contemplative turn of mind to fill it. With us the Lyceum is an institution almost exclusively ours. It is a supplement to the college. It had never elsewhere the importance it has here. It is the platform for science, literature, social reform and every variety of entertaining knowledge. In times of political excitement, ten years before, it was a great political engine and gave vent for force that would have been dangerous. People heard patiently in the lecture room discourses which committed them to nothing—facts and doctrines they would not have listened to where they felt themselves at all responsible. Before the war, when opinions were still widely divided, the speaker had observed the energy of that unpretending school. The wandering lecturer comes by and is engaged for the evening, and the people come because it is their custom. He thought the opportunity of being such a one on such an occasion led him to believe that the nation which had the misfortune to have immoral statutes, as France, Turkey, or the old slave States, was wise to seek to gag speech in their own defence. The word eloquence strictly means outspoken, outcry, and yet we always use the word to express a certain heat or spasm of feeling which surprises us in the usual level tone of solitary thought. All that has been claimed for eloquence are ascending strains, good voice, engaging matter, etc. We must come to the main power—power of statement. The essential fact is heat, the heat which comes of sincerity. Speak what you know and believe and are personally answerable for. This goes by weight and measure, like everything else in the universe. We are not moved except rightly any more than stones fall without gravity. John Brown, who made at Charlestown, Va., the best speech made in the nineteenth century, showed us another school to send our boys to—showed us that the best lesson of oratory is to speak the truth and stand by the truth. Truth is so volatile and vital, it needs a full man to keep it for a moment. The orator of principle—he is the great man who always makes a divine impression, a sentiment more powerful in the heart than love of country, and gives perceptions and feelings far beyond the limits of thought. Here lies the emphasis of all power—in the power of character resting on the basis of truth. There is no other way. Your argument is ingenious, your language copious, your illustrations brilliant, but your major proposition is palpably absurd. Will you establish a lie? You are a very eloquent writer, but you cannot write gravity down. Eloquence is the power to translate a truth into a language perfectly intelligible to the person to whom you speak. Such a practical conversion of truth, written in God's language into Dunderhead's language, is one of the most beautiful weapons forged in the shop of the Divine Artificer. There is a statement possible with every man, and that truth which he does not like to believe—a man must bend to it or die. This was the way with Mr. Hayne, who, after the famous reply of Webster in the Senate, left public life and retired, and, it is said, died of it. Webster chose evil for good, and Hayne was avenged; for it is certain that he who fights against the humanities, against the moral sentiments of mankind, fights with an adversary not subject to casualities. God and nature are altogether sincere, and art should be as sincere. It is not enough that the work should show skill under mysterious contrivances. It should have a commanding motive in the time and conditions in which it was made. The quality of this last and supreme merit distinguishes all the great masters of eloquence. Demosthenes insists uniformly that honesty is the only basis of public affairs. The contrary may be decisive once, but is quickly exposed. Mr. Emerson gave one illustration of his theme at a little more length. Madame de Stael, he remarked, said of Lafayette that he looked forward to free government with the entire confidence with which a Christian anticipates a future life. Charles X., when he was driven out of Paris by the revolution of 1830, remarked that he had known only two consistent men in his time, himself and Lafayette. Bonaparte said one day to the council: "Everybody in France is subdued. There is but one man who is not—Lafayette. You see him tranquil. Very well, I tell you that he is all ready to begin again on the instant." In 1815, on the 20th of March, these words were fulfilled. Bonaparte arrived at Paris from Elba, and offered Lafayette the first place in the new Chamber of Deputies he was forming. Lafayette replied: "I have been long retired from public affairs, and if I engage in them it can only be as representative of the people." Urged by the necessities of the moment, Bonaparte also established an elective Chamber of Representatives. Lafayette was chosen a representative. The college of Electors chose him for their first President. On the 21st of June, Bonaparte arrived from Waterloo, determined to abolish the Representative Chamber. Lafayette learned, by private information, that in two hours the Representative Chamber would cease to exist. Instantly, on the opening of the session, he ascended the tribune and said these few words, which would have been his death warrant if the assembly he addressed should not support him. The speaker then quoted Lafayette's address to the effect that it was a moment for them to gather around the tri-color of 1789, the standard of freedom, equal rights and public order. He desired to offer certain resolutions which declared the assembly a permanent institution, and all attempts to dissolve it high treason. The resolutions were instantly adopted by the representatives and by the peers, and thus the Emperor was divested of all power. The immediate consequence was the abdication of Bonaparte. The speaker concluded his remarks by saying that if there ever was a country where eloquence was a power, it is in the United States. The political affairs demanded the best thoughts and noblest administrative ability the citizen can offer. Science, art and religion are to be brought home to the practice of thirty millions of people. Is it not worthy the ambition of every generous youth to train and arm his mind with the resources of knowledge, of method, of grace and of character to serve such a constituency? If you have a bolt hurl it to the mark.

What a Good Newspaper May Do.—Show us an intelligent family of boys and girls, and we will show you a family where newspapers and periodicals are plenty. Nobody who has been without these silent private tutors can know their educating powers for good or evil. Have you ever thought of the innumerable topics of discussion which they suggest at the breakfast table; the important public measures with which, thus early, our children become acquainted; great philanthropic questions of the day, to which unconsciously their attention is awakened, and the general spirit of intelligence which is evoked by these quiet visitors? Anything that makes home pleasant, cheerful and chatty, thins the haunts of vice, and the thousand and one avenues of temptation, should certainly be regarded, when we consider its influence on the minds of the young, as a great moral and social light.—*Emerson.*

THE DEATH OF SUMMER.

By the length'ning twilight hours,
By the chill and fragrant showers,
By the flow'rets pale and faded;
By the the loaves with russet shaded;
By the gray and clouded morn;
By the drooping ears of corn;
By the meadows overspread
With the spider's wavy thread;
By the soft and shadowy sky;
By the thousand tears that lie
Every weeping bough beneath—
Summer we perceive thy death;
Summer, all thy charms are past;
Summer, thou art wasting fast;
Scarcely one of all thy roses
On thy faded brow reposes,
Thrush and nightingale have long
Ceased to woo thee with their song;
And, on every lonely height,
Swallows gather for their flight;
While the wild wind's dreary tone,
Sweeping through the valleys lone,
Sadly sighs, with mournful breath,
Requiems for sweet Summer's death.

—*Chambers's Journal.*

A REFUTATION OF DARWIN'S THEORY.

Darwin's theory of the "origin of species," is the subject of the opening and the ablest article in the new number of the *North British*. The writer meets Mr. Darwin on his own ground, and brings the latest conclusions of physical science to combat his views on the development of species. Allowing the facts adduced by Mr. Darwin in support of his theory to be correct, do they warrant the inferences which they have been supposed to establish? This is the point of view from which the discussion is conducted, reversing the process of Mr. Darwin's usual opponents, who deny his facts instead of calling in question his reasoning. The first argument is drawn from the necessary limits of the principle of natural selection in producing varieties. It is said that if man can produce certain differences among animals in a limited space of time, there is no bound to the possible differences in a countless series of ages. That is, if six or seven years selection in breeding can make a pouter out of a common pigeon, several myriads of years can change a pigeon into something like a thrush. But this is like saying that because a cannon-ball has traversed a mile in a minute, therefore in an hour it will be sixty miles off, and in the course of ages will reach the fixed stars. The truth is that whatever new point in the variable beast, bird, or flower, be chosen as desirable by a fancier, this point can be rapidly approached at first, but the rate of approach quickly diminishes, tending to a limit never to be attained. Great as the variability is, we have no proof that successive variations of the same kind can be accumulated. Nor, secondly, does it follow, because certain individuals of an animal species may become better adapted than others to the circumstances in which they are placed, and thus gain a better chance of life, that a whole species will gradually acquire some one new quality, or wholly change in one direction, and in the same manner. For instance, half the hares which are born may be presumed to be more like rabbits in their burrowing organs than the primitive ancestral hare was; but this peculiarity cannot be improved by natural selection until a considerable number of hares begin to burrow, of which as yet there has been no likelihood of their doing. In other words, admitting that natural selection may improve organs already useful to great numbers of a species, we have no right to conclude that it can create or develop new organs, and so originate species. But the great argument which the writer brings to bear on Darwin's hypothesis is taken from the "lapse of time" which is necessary, on the hypothesis, for the development of a species. The most accurate methods of computation show that the world cannot have been habitable for more than an infinitely insufficient period for the execution of the Darwinian transmutation.

In illustration of this, the doctrine of conservation of force is turned to account in a novel and ingenious manner. As the total amount of energy in the universe is constant, whether latent or in action, undergoing not a change in amount, but a change of distribution, so there is a continual dissipation of energy by which the available power to produce change in any finite quantity of matter diminishes at every change of the distribution of energy. Every change in the distribution of energy depends on a difference between bodies, and any change tends on the whole to diminish this difference, and so render the total future possible change less in amount. No sooner does energy take the form of heat, for example, than it is rapidly dissipated, that is, it is distributed among a large number of bodies which assume a nearly equal temperature, and is thus practically lost. The equivalent of energy is there, but it can produce no change until some fresh body, at a very different temperature is presented to it. But the sun's rays take the form of heat, whether they raise water or vegetation, or do any other work, in this form the energy quits the earth, radiated into distant space. The material universe thus tends to changing death, and even the rate at which the planetary system is thus dying is perfectly measurable, if not perfectly measured.

An estimate of the total loss of heat from the sun is an estimate of the rate at which he is approaching the condition of surrounding space, after reaching which he will radiate no more. Admitting that the sun may be supplied with heat and fuel by absorbing certain planetary bodies, still the supply is limited, and the sun will become too cold for Darwin's purposes before many millions of years—a long time, to be sure, but far enough from countless ages. Not any more conceivable are past countless ages; insomuch as the heat required by the sun to have allowed him to cool from time immemorial, would be such as to turn him into a mere vapor, which would extend over the whole planetary system, and evaporate us entirely. Still other considerations are brought forward to show that the age of the inhabited world is limited to a period wholly inconsistent with Darwin's view.

The sum of the arguments may be stated as follows: Experiment has shown a sharp limit to the variation of every species. Natural selection is powerless to perpetuate new organs even should they appear. Countless ages of a habitable globe are proved impossible by the physical laws which forbid the assumption of infinite power in a finite mass. Hence the writer concludes that the theory of Darwin is only an ingenious and plausible speculation, to which future physiologists will look back with the kind of admiration we bestow on the atoms of Lucretius, or the crystal spheres of Eudoxus, containing like these some half faint truths, marking at once the ignorance of the age and the ability of the philosopher. The theory is not only without sufficient proof from evidence, but is proved false by accumulative proof.

Plain Talk to the Higher Classes.—The fact that influential journals can boldly criticise the public conduct of the "lords of high degree," and challenge the prescriptive rights they have long enjoyed without dispute, is indicative of a great change in the political affairs of Great Britain. The London *Times* uses severe language respecting the persistent neglect of their public duties by the great body of the House of Lords, and intimates the necessity of remodelling the present legislative system. It says that only a very small fraction of its members ever enters the House of Peers, and that it is not uncommon for important business to be transacted with only three peers present. But even this subordination of public duties to private pleasure is not the heaviest charge. There is a great falling off in the intellectual ability of the highest and most dignified body in the state. It ascribes this lamentable decline in part to the hereditary principle, and with withering rebuke says: "In the soporific atmosphere of the House of Lords the keenest intellect grows dull, the brightest eloquence poor, pointless, and wearisome, the degeneracy of one generation propagates and exaggerates itself in the degeneracy of the next; and if things go on at this rate, the House of Lords is in a fair way to be the wealthiest, the most highly descended, the most useless, and the most indolent assembly in the world." The Liverpool *Mercury* thinks there is danger that the British peerage will die "through sheer old age and general decay of vital power;" and that "for all practical purposes the House of Lords is dropping out of the British constitution, has ceased to be a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, and is no longer a power in the state." There are more than four hundred members, but rarely as many as one in ten is present in their "gilded chamber." "Take away a dozen or so of well-known names, and there will be nothing left of the House of Lords but a residuum of titled idlers and political nobodies." Such language betokens a speedy change.

Some very startling figures have just been published respecting the population of France. During the last twenty years the number of births has diminished and the number of deaths has increased. Comparing France with other European countries it appears that whereas there are for every 100 deaths 172 births in England, 145 in Prussia, 134 in Austria and in Belgium, 133 in Spain, and 130 in Russia, in France there are but 110. There is one birth for every 22 inhabitants in Russia, one for every 26 in Austria and Prussia, one for 30 in England, but only one for 37 in France. It is worthy of note that the decrease of births is always synchronous with the increase of the army. When the army contingent was only 40,000 the increase of population was large; when the contingent was raised, the increase of population became smaller; and in those years of war when the contingent reached 140,000, there was an actual diminution of population.

Education in France.—The workmen of France are deriving great educational benefits from a system of night schools in successful operation in that country. Over thirty thousand of these schools have been opened, and some forty thousand teachers furnish gratuitous instruction to 823,000 adult scholars. Fully one-third of these scholars had been entirely without educational advantages prior to the opening of these schools, and they would undoubtedly have lived and died in ignorance but for this means of getting knowledge of the rudiments of education. The interest which the people have taken in attending these schools bears witness to the strong desire for knowledge which characterizes humanity in all stations, and the improvement that has been made by attending upon these schools shows that it is "never too late to learn." At a late competitive examination in writing compositions 5,168 adult laborers and mechanics entered the lists, and 1,409 of them prepared compositions that were perfectly correct in orthography, syntax and general arrangement. Aside from the literary advantages of these schools, their moral effect is excellent, and the President of the French Corps Legislatif lately bore witness to the great falling off in drunkenness and quarreling among foundry and other workmen in consequence of the school influences.

There is no better civilizing agent than education, and no government can afford to have its subjects or citizens kept in ignorance. Men's minds have been given them for use and improvement, and a government does not answer one of the very first purposes of a government until it provides for popular education. A good educational system is a better source of national strength and a surer means of national defence than a large standing army.

Poor Results of a Warlike Policy.—It has been the ambition of France to be the foremost military power of the world, but in her efforts to secure it she seems in danger of sacrificing important elements of national progress. In 1864, of 325,000 young men liable to serve as recruits in the army, 109,000, or more than one-third, were rejected by the medical examiners from physical disqualifications. The French population is almost stationary. Denmark and Sweden double their population in 63 years, Spain and Norway in 57, Russia in 66, England in 52, Prussia in 54, and France in 198. Austria has 409 births yearly for every 10,000 inhabitants, Prussia 374, England 347, France only 268. This falling off has been very rapid, and is ascribed by scientific men to late marriages, fostered to a great extent by military law.

Successful Editors.—An English writer says: "A good editor, a competent newspaper conductor, is like a general or poet, born, not made. Exercise and experience give facility, but the qualification is innate, or it is never manifested. On the London daily papers all the great historians, novelists, poets, essayists, and the writer of travels, have been tried, and nearly every one has failed. 'I can,' said the late editor of the London *Times*, 'find any number of men of genius to write for me, but very seldom one man of common sense.' Nearly all successful editors are of this description. A good editor seldom writes very much for his paper; he reads, judges, selects, dictates, alters and combines, and to do all this well, he has but little time for composition. To write for a paper is one thing—to edit a paper is another."

The other day the rare instance of a burial thirty years after death occurred at Berlin. The body which lingered so long above ground, was that of Rachel Levin, the celebrated beauty, authoress, and wit, the wife of the late Herr Von Varnhagen, well known as a Prussian diplomatist and writer on contemporary history. Having a mortal fear of being buried alive, the lady ordered in her testament that the upper part of the coffin should be made with a glass window, the coffin constantly watched for a month after death, and deposited in a special hall for a period of 30 years. All of which was duly carried out.

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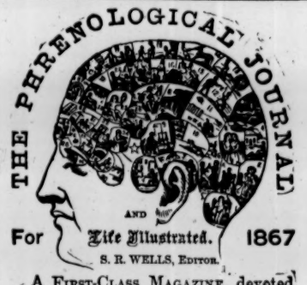

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